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The Englyn.

THE ORIGIN
OF
THE WELSH ENGLYN
AND
KINDRED METRES.

BY
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College, Oxford.*

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY THE HON. SOCIETY OF CYMMRODORION,
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1905.

Ita honoris æmulatio pro necessitate erat. Jam vero principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire, et ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum anteferre, ut, qui modo linguam Romanam abænebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent.

TACITUS, AGRICOLA, 21.

Cernitis ignotos Latia sub lege Britannos.

ANTH. LAT., 424, 3 R.

P R E F A C E .

Portions of this paper were read before the members of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion on the 17th day of February, 1904. But in the course of passing it through the press a good many minor points presented themselves in a way that I had not foreseen. They were mostly of a nature to strengthen the argument; but, as it was, they could only be, so to speak, brought in by the tail, and more or less in defiance of the attempt to be methodical in the presentation of the evidence. One result is that I should like to begin again from the beginning; but even then the event would be relatively the same. For the craving for finality, though an invaluable stimulus to thought, is ever destined to fall short of full fruition. There remains, however, the cheering reflection that the imperfect performance of one student may lead another to do better.

Most of the kind friends who have helped me are acknowledged in the body of the paper, as occasion arises; but I must mention here my indebtedness to my friend Professor Morfill for having read the proof sheets, and assisted me in many other ways. Also to the Regius Professor of Latin, and to Mr. Genner, Assistant Tutor of Jesus College, for a variety of valuable hints given me by them with the most friendly readiness. Above all I wish to record my gratitude to the Cymmrodorion Society for their liberality and their readiness to undertake the publication of this troublesome piece of work.

Lastly, a word to the reader: it is sometimes noticed that the reviewer studies nothing but the preface, and that the reader notices only what follows the preface; nevertheless, on the bare chance of these lines catching the latter's eye, I venture to ask him to turn first to the Additions and Corrections at the end of the volume, and enter in his copy the cross references which they suggest. This would, I believe, facilitate his reading of the whole, and reduce the number of occasions when he might feel tempted to curse the writer for his stupidity.

JOHN RHÛS.

*Jesus College, Oxford,
St. David's Day, 1905.*

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However uncertain the origin of quantitative Greek verse, we can be sure that it had its justification in the nature of the spoken language. The Greeks wrote in quantity because they spoke in quantity, just as the modern English poet writes what we call accentual verse because his language is in the main an accentual language. On the other hand it is clear that the quantitative system of Greek poetry was in part artificial. It seems impossible that every long syllable should require in ordinary speech just twice the time of any short syllable; and some of the phenomena of logaedic measures are obviously due to arbitrary conventions. In post-classical times, the relations between quantity in speech and quantity in verse seem gradually to have become still more strained. . . . Quantitative verse had been made easy by the quantitative character of the language and by an almost entire absence of accentual stress; but as the former decayed and the latter came in, quantitative writing became more and more an act of somewhat pedantic affectation; and the poets had to meet the new conditions of the language by writing a new kind of verse.

CHARLTON M. LEWIS.

Y Cymmrodor.

Vol. XVIII. "CARED DOETH YR ENCILION." 1905.

The Origin of the Welsh Englyn and Kindred Metres.

By JOHN RHYS, M.A., D.LITT.

PART I.

INSCRIPTIONAL DATA.

SOME twelve or thirteen years ago I called attention to the similarity of form between the characteristic portion of the Welsh metre known as the englyn and the Porius inscription at Llech Idris, near Trawsfynydd, in Merionethshire. I hardly knew then what to make of that similarity, but I have lately succeeded beyond my expectation in clearing the matter up. In collecting, with a view to publication, our old post-Roman inscriptions found in Wales and other portions of the British Isles, it has been repeatedly forced on my attention that not a few of those of the southern half of Britain are in verse. In one case, that of the Paulinus stone, preserved at Dolau Cothi, the metrical nature of the inscription has been known for more, at any rate, than half a century; for it was discussed by the Rev. Rice Rees in his *Essay on the Welsh Saints*, published in the year 1836. So that monument may

appropriately stand at the head of the list which is to follow.

It may be premised that the order intended to be followed in the first part of this paper will be that which is suggested by the precedence claimed by the more common Latin metres in point, namely, the hexameter and the elegiac couplet. Then will follow separate pentameters and shortened hexameters, and such Horatian metres as I have succeeded in identifying as the models of any of our inscriptions. In applying these terms to the inscriptions at all, it must be understood that they mean not quantitative metres but accentual, a most important difference, to be explained best in connection with the individual instances. So I shall, for example, have to use the term "accentual hexameter" at the risk of the metre being forthwith identified with that of Longfellow's *Evangeline*: I cannot help it, as I have not been able to discover a better name for the kind of hexameter I have in view.

i. HEXAMETERS.

1. MAES LLANWRTHWL, *near Dolau Cothi, Carmarthenshire*: see Hübner's "*Inscriptiones Britannicæ Christianæ*", No. 82: Westwood's "*Lapidarium Walliæ*", p. 79.

A stone from the precincts of the extinct chapel of Llanwrthwl is preserved at Dolau Cothi: it is in several pieces, and one at least of those pieces is missing, but there is excellent authority for giving the reading as follows, with the ligatures resolved:—

SERVATVR FIDÆI	His faith he kept,
PATRIEQue SEMPER	He loved his country well—
AMATOR HIC PAVLIN	Here, mindful of the right,
VG IACIT CVLTOR PIENTH	Does Paulinus dwell.
FIMVS ÆQVI	

Putting it into the normal spelling of literary Latin, Professor Rice Rees wrote it out as the following pair of hexameters, *loc. cit.*, p. 188:—

Servator fidei, patriæque semper amator,
Hic Paulinus jacet, cultor pietissimus æqui.

Then he proceeded to write as follows on this text:—
“The last syllable of *patriæque* is an error in prosody, unless the author intended the *u* for a vowel, and so formed the end of the word into a dactyl. In the second line he appears to have had for his model the poets before the Augustan age, who frequently omitted the final *s*, and allowed the vowel preceding to assume its natural quantity; the last *u* in Paulinus is therefore short. The *n* in *pietissimus* must have been quiescent, in which case the vowel before it would be short, as in ‘*pietas*’ from whence the word is derived.” But the study of the treatment of the hexameter in our epigraphy convinces me that these suggestions on the part of Professor Rees are altogether beside the mark, and, that, had he had to deal with the other metrical epitaphs, he would have found all ingenuity of the kind which he suggested to have been inadequate to help him out.

This raises the question, what characteristics of Latin hexameter verse are likely to have been retained by the Celts of this country, if and when they tried to imitate it. Let me first mention that there were certain things which were not likely to remain, and foremost among them may be instanced the measuring of the lines by the quantity of the syllables. Even in Latin itself this was hardly native so much as due to Greek influence, and it could not be expected to be understood by men in whose own languages the accent was predominantly one of stress, such as appears to have been the case with the Celts as far back as we

have any means of studying it. So in their verses, whether written in Latin or in their own idioms, one would expect to find the rhythm dependent on the stress accent, no cognizance, or next to none, being taken of quantity except in so far as it conditioned the stress accent. We have accordingly a fixed point in the fact, that the hexameter ended in a spondee or a trochee preceded by a dactyl, that is, the two last feet were in Latin - ˘ ˘, - ˘, which, in the majority of cases meant ˘ ˘ ˘ | ˘ ˘, or with the quantity notation dropped, ˘ - - | ˘ -, as in the ending of the first line of the *Æneid*, *prīmus ab | óris*. The dactylic movement at the end of the line is therefore one of the things to be looked for first in the imitation of Latin hexameters, and we have it right enough in both lines of this epitaph, | *sémper a mátor*, and | *tíssimus | áequi*.

Another of the marks of the hexameter has given rise to its name: it consisted of six feet. This, reduced to syllables, meant that the verses might range in length from 13 syllables to 17, for the shortest, with only a single dactyl, that is in the fifth place, would consist of 5 spondees and 1 dactyl, $5 \times 2 + 3 = 13$, while the longest might possibly have 5 dactyls and only 1 spondee, $5 \times 3 + 2 = 17$. What has already been said as to the epitaph is based on the fact of its consisting of lines of six feet each; as it happens, the six feet make 14 syllables in both instances, and the rhythm may be represented as follows:—

Servátor | fidei | patri | áequé | sémper a | mátor
 Ille Pau | línus | iácit | cúltoꝝ pñen | tíssimus | áequi.

In this kind of verse the chief requisite seems to have been that the dactylic movement at the end of the line should be all right: as to the four feet preceding the dactyl, I must confess that I have not succeeded in dis-

covering any definite rule with regard to the rhythm. Here let me remark as to the letter *i*, that when unaccented between a single consonant and a vowel it seldom forms a syllable in pronunciation, so I have treated it as asyllabic in *pientissimus*, which is indicated by writing it *j* according to recent philological usage, which is convenient also in the case of *u*.

Hübner places this epitaph among those of his earliest period, which he defines, p. xxi, as beginning from “*saeculo fere quinto medio sextove ineunte*”. The name Paulinus occurs three or four times in our inscriptions, but this Paulinus has been supposed to be the teacher who taught St. David, and lived into the early part of the sixth century. There seems to be no difficulty in the way of this identification.

2. WARRIOR'S REST, near Yarrow, in Selkirkshire: see Hübner, 209.

Three visits have been made by me to the stone, and during the last of them I examined it repeatedly, with the assistance of the minister, the Rev. R. Borland, and with the aid of a good photograph taken at the time by Dr. Stuart, of Leith, who happened to be staying in the neighbourhood. Altogether I feel considerable confidence in the accuracy of the following reading:—

HIC MEMORIAE ET

[BE]LLO INFIQNIŖIMI PRINCI Here Nudos' princely off-spring rest,

PES.NVDI. Dear to fame, in battle brave,

dVMNOŖENI. HIC IACENT Two sons of a Bounteous sire,

IN TYMVLO · dVO FILII Dumnonians, in their grave,

LIBERALIF

The first part of the word *bello* is gone, with a piece, which I have never seen, of the stone; the *s* is mostly of the tall form, like a Greek Γ ; the *d* is minuscule; and the

g is of the ordinary Hiberno-Saxon kind. The short line ending with *Núdi* shows where the first hexameter was considered to end.

Now, to get the whole into metrical form, it has to be borne in mind that *liberalis* was most likely pronounced *librális*: witness, for example, the French *lirrer* from Latin *liberare*. Notice, also, that the *o* and the *i* in the second line combine to form one syllable *oi*; and that *h* did not count in such Latin as we have to do with here. So the whole may be scanned as follows, according to the incidence of the stress:—

Hic me mórge et bélló insig|nísini | príncipes | Núdi,
Dumnógen|í 'ie iácent | in túmu|lo dúo | filíi Lib|'rális.

An important point to be considered here is the accentuation of *Dumnógeni* with the stress falling on the thematic vowel of the first element in the compound. This is commonly supposed to have been pronounced without any stress or clear complexion of sound; but there are reasons for thinking such was not the rule, and that Brythonic resembled Old Gaulish in this matter. The scanty remains of the latter language have recently been examined from this point of view by Dr. Meyer-Lübke¹ in the Transactions of the Academy of Vienna, and the writer has succeeded in shewing that in Gaulish the stress frequently fell on the thematic vowel: take for instance such words as *Durócasses*, now *Dreux*; *Cambóritum*, now *Chambort*; and *Rotómagus*, now *Rouen*. Among other instances he mentions the southern *Nemausus* making *Nîmes*, and pointing to *Némausus* as its origin, while a more northern *Nemáusus*

¹ See the *Sitzungsberichte der kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien (Phil.-Hist. Classe)*, vol. cxliij. — My references are to the paper entitled "Die Betonung im Gallischen", and sold separately by Carl Gerold's Sohn (Vienna, 1901), pp. 23, 40, 44, 47-49.

is postulated by *Nemours*, which suggests to me the possibility that we have here to do with traces of two Celtic languages, one accenting its nouns on the first syllable, as Irish does, and the other tending to keep the accent nearer the end. Welsh has carried the latter tendency into effect by restricting the stress more and more to the penult, but Welsh literature has preserved a number of personal names postulating the same accentuation as *Durócasses*. Thus the Nennian Genealogies shew such forms as *Dinacat*, which is now superseded by *Dingad*, pronounced *Díng-gad*. The Latin genitive of this name occurs as *Dunocati* on a stone at Glanusk Park, near Crickhowel, Brecknock, and in the *Book of Aneurin* it is *Dinogat*¹ with the *o* retained, though the tendency has been to modify the *o* into *a*, as in the *Dinacat* already mentioned: that is a change which awaits explanation. Other instances from the Nennian Genealogies may be mentioned, such as *Tutagnal* (more usually *Tutwal*) postulating an early *Tutócalos*, and *Dumnagual* or *Durnagual* (commonly *Dyfnwal*) for an early *Dubnócalos* or *Dumnócalos*, with the same element *dumno* as in the *Dumno-geni* of the epitaph.² **BRIGOMACLOS** is a name on an early inscribed stone now in the Clayton Museum near Chesters on the Roman Wall: later it must have been reduced to *Brigómail* and *Briómail*, but we have it in a later inscrip-

¹ See Thomas Stephens's *Gododin*, p. 332; Skene's *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, ii, 90.

² The instances cited from the Nennian Pedigrees will be found in Phillimore's edition of the *Annales Cambrie* in the *Cynwrafor*, ix, 141-183: see A.D. 760, and pedigrees iv, v, vi, vii, xvij. I might probably have mentioned with them *Cun da*, or, as given by Nennius and Geoffrey of Monmouth, *Cunedag*. I do not know how to explain the vowel *e*; but compare *Venedotis*, to be mentioned presently. The modern pronunciation is *Cunedda*; but the only instance in which it enters into a place-name as far as I know is *Allt Kyuethel*.

tion near Brecon as *Briamail*, and the place-name *Kelli Uriavael*, 'Briavael's Holt', in the Englynion of the Graves (Evans's *Black Book of Carmarthen*, p. 34a); compare also St. *Briarel's* church in Gloucestershire, where the pronunciation is *Brâvêls*, I am told. Another name partly identical occurs as *Briacat* in Nennius,¹ with a variant *Briecat*. Names beginning with the stem *rîgo*, 'king or kingly', were treated in the same way; so we have *Riacat*² in the *Liber Landavensis*, p. 140, *Riatam*, *Riataf*, pp. 185, 186, a name borne by the king of the Brythonic troops in Berry, mentioned by the fifth century bishop Sidonius as *Riothamus*: see his *Epistula*, iii, 9, also Holder s.v. *Riotamus*. In the *Liber Landavensis*, also, a certain cleric is called apparently *Rioval*, *Riual* and *Rival*, pp. 178, 207, 211, 212: in Breton cartularies this name is common as *Riaval*. In the *Black Book of Carmarthen* we have a *Riogán* (Evans's *Black Book*, p. 35a), and in the *Iolo MSS.* one meets with a *Rhioged*, p. 255. Possibly we have an appellative of this group in the word *rhiallu*, explained by Dr. Davies as 'decem myriades', as to which I suspect that it simply meant originally a king's army, or such a great host as a king might be imagined to have, the word being derived probably from *rîgó-slôgo-s*. Pughe, regarding it as made up of *rhi* and *gallu* 'power', naturally explained it more adequately than Davies, as meaning first the power of a sovereign or the army of a country; but he was wrong, I am inclined to think, in making the second element into *gollu* 'power' rather than *llu* 'a host'. In the same way are to be treated all names ending in *apui* or *abwy*, as

¹ See *Historia Brittonum cum Additamentis Nennii* in Mommsen's *Chronica Minora* (Berlin, 1894), iii, 193.

² In a litany in Latin, given by Stokes in his *Patrick*, a St. *Riacatus* is named, p. 502, who was presumably a Brython or a Gaul.

Guernábwy: in one instance the *Liber Landavensis* gives the two forms to be expected—a man called *Guorapui*, *Guorabui* and *Guorhaboe* is also called *Gurpoi*, p. 205. Lastly, I may mention the name *Vepógenos*: the genitive *Vepogeni* occurs in the votive tablet of the Pict Lossio Veda, and the shortened nominative *Vepógen* was presumably treated by the Picts as their usual genitive in *en*, from which they inferred a nominative *Vepog*, which appears in their lists of kings' names as *Íípoig*. All this is easiest to understand on the supposition that the Brythonic accentuation was *Vepógenos*; see the *Proceedings* of the Antiquaries of Scotland, xxxij. pp. 327, 329, 393, and Skene's *Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 6. Here should also be mentioned *Urbagen*, discussed by Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson in Meyer and Stern's *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, 1901, pp. 104-11; the better known form of the name was *Urbgen*, while the later is *Urien*.

One is naturally led to ask how the duplication of these forms arose: for I do not see that *Dinógad*, for instance, could lead to *Díngad*. The latter is the later form, but what led to it? I can only suggest that at a certain stage in the language there was a weight of analogy against the antepenultimate accent, and that this caused *Dūnócātus* to have by its side a newer form *Dūnōcātus*; or, perhaps, to be more accurate, it was *Dūnocā"tus*, with a secondary accent on the first syllable. Among other things one must not overlook the influence on Brythonic pronunciation of the masses of Goidels who adopted the language. In this case Goidelic accentuation, so far as we have any means of understanding what it was in early times, would be distinctly in favour of that of *Dū'nocā"tus* as against *Dūnócātus*: for the Goidelic pronunciation would in this respect only differ in the relative stress of the primary and secondary accents. The Goidels would make the word into

Dŭ"nocátus instead of *Dŭ'noca"tus*, where the difference was much less than between *Dŭ'noca"tus* and *Dŭnócatus*; and so in other words originally of four syllables, to which these remarks must be understood to be confined. However the newer accentuation arose, it triumphed, for *Dingad* is naturally but the continuator of *Dŭ'noca"tus*, even without any help from a Goidelic *Dŭ"nocátus*; and altogether one can only regard forms like *Dinógad*, *Riácal*, *Guorápai* and the like, as interesting bits of an older stratum which has been mostly swept away in the course of a linguistic revolution whose history has been lost; but it must have taken place fairly early, as both Welsh and Breton have been affected by it.

Mention has already been made of the name **BRIQO-MAQLOS** which would make *Brigomagli* in the genitive: *vice versa* our *Nudi* would in the nominative be *Nudos*; but in this case I take *Nudos* to have stood for an earlier *Nudons* the proper genitive of which was *Nudontos*, in Latin *Nudontis* or *Nodentis*: the datives occur in inscriptions found at Lydney on the Severn, and refer to the god Nodons, whose temple in that locality was repaired sometime during the Roman occupation: see the *Berlin Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vij. Nos. 137-140. By the time, however, of the Yarrow inscription *Nudons* in its form *Nudos* had become a man's name, that of a king in the North, whose full designation appears to have been *Nudos Liberalis*; for it is the exigencies of the metre that forced the inscriber to separate the two words. That they belonged together is rendered probable by the fact that they have their exact equivalent in Welsh literature as *Nud Hael*, that is to say, *Nudos the Bounteous*.¹ Other princes of the same family were called *Mordav Hael* or

¹ See Skene's *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, i, 166-9.

Mordav the Bounteous, and *Rhyderch Hael* or Rhyderch the Bounteous. Thus it would seem that *hael* or bountiful, the *Liberalis* of our epitaph, was not an unusual epithet in the family. Skene, on the strength of a Hengwrt MS. transcribed, he thought, about 1300, makes these three men great grandsons of a certain Dyfuwal Hên. All three are mentioned in the twelfth century MS. of the Venedotian version of the Laws of Wales as leaders in an attack made on Gwyned by the Men of the North. They were repelled by Rhûn, whose father Maelgwn's death is given in the *Annales Cambrie* as taking place in the year 546: so Rhûn, when warring on the Men of the North, was probably king of Gwyned, and his expedition took place presumably not before his father's death. Further, Nennius mentions Rhyderch as one of the kings who made war on the Anglian King Hussa, who is said to have reigned over Bernicia from 567 to 574, and Rhyderch appears to have died not later than 614, probably earlier: he reigned at Alclyde or Dunbarton over the Brythons of the North.¹

The epitaph is remarkable for not giving the names of the brothers commemorated: I gather that they fell in their father's lifetime. It would thus appear probable that the stone was set up in the latter part of the sixth century; but further discussion of the historical references, which would seem to point to that time, would lead one too far from the question of metre which occupies us here. This agrees well enough with Hübner's guess that the inscription belongs to his second period.

¹ Skene, *loc. cit.*, p. 176.

3. LLANGFNÍ, ANGLESEY: see *Hübner*, 150; *Westwood*, p. 189; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1847, p. 42; 1856, p. 145.

The stone is in the vestry of the Parish Church, and is said to have been found in 1824 in taking down the wall of the old church. The legend, with the exception of the end of the first line, is fairly legible, and runs thus:—

CVLIDORI	
IACIT	Here lies Cū-lidori,
ET ORVVITE	And Oruvite wife of Cū-lidori,
MVLIER	Her second husband.
SECVNDI	

This is evidently to be regarded as forming an accentual hexameter, which may perhaps be scanned as follows:—

Culido|ri iācit | ēt O'ru|vite | mūlier se|cūndi.

But how it should be construed it is not easy to say, and it is a matter of doubt how the last word is to be taken.

1. It looks as if the last two words meant "the wife of Secundus"; but why should she occupy the same grave with another man? 2. There is some analogy for treating *secundi* as a spelling of the adverb *secunde*, which one might be tempted to interpret as an equivalent for the usual *in pace*. But in that case one would have rather expected *mulier eius*. 3. One may take the last word as applying to Culidori, and that in one of two ways: (a) By assuming that his whole name was *Culidori Secundus*, and that the two vocables have only been divorced by the exigencies of the metre, somewhat in the same way as in the case of *Nudos Liberalis* in the Yarrow epitaph. (b) Or by interpreting *secundus* to mean that Culidori was the lady's second husband. This is the view to which I am inclined to give the preference.

The names unfortunately do not help us much as to the language and the accentuation: thus if they are Goidelic they might be represented as having the principal accent

on the first syllable and a secondary one on the third, *Cu"lido'ri*, *Ó"ruri'te*, while Brythonic may have had the reverse arrangement *Cu'lido"ri Ó'ruri'te*. But both these sets would fit the verse equally well, not to mention that Brythonic may have accented here like Gaulish in the instances mentioned in connection with *Dumnogeni*, p. 6; but that is, perhaps, not here the best way to treat *Oruvite*. The termination *e* in the case of feminine nominatives occurs in others of our inscriptions, and it possibly belongs to the semi-Greek declension of which the Berlin *Corpus* supplies many instances: see vol. xii. p. 953. But it is more likely to be purely Celtic: for a Gaulish feminine like *rēda*, 'a chariot', made *rēdēs* in the genitive (Stokes's *Celtic Declension*, p. 102), and on Goidelic ground may be compared the Eglwys Cymun stone with *Avitoria* nominative in Latin, and *Avittoriges* (= Avithorijes) for the genitive in Ogam. Here the instinct that works for uniformity might lead to the nominatives being given the forms of *rēde* and *Avittorige* respectively. As the Llangefni inscription is an early one found in Anglesey, it would not be surprising if one or both names should prove to be Goidelic. In fact I am inclined to treat *Culidori* so, and to analyse it into *Cū-lidori* (for an earlier *Cū-lidori*) after the analogy of *Cū-Chulainn* 'Culann's Hound', that is, "Culann's watchdog, guardian or champion". A name *Cū-Lothair*, which is given by the Four Masters A.D. 915, and involves *Lóthar*, a man's name in the *Book of the Dun Cow*, fo. 65^a, suggests itself here; but it does not seem to fit, so I try another name, *Kyledyr*, given in the Welsh story of *Kulhwch and Olwen*: see the Oxford *Mabinogion*, pp. 134, 141; Guest's *Mabinogion*, ii, 305, 315. The shortening of the Goidelic *cū* 'hound' in names involving it, and passing into use in Welsh, is evidenced in other instances: thus *Cū-Chulainn* occurs in Welsh as *Cochólyn*, and Welsh *Cyhóred* (also *Cynhóred*—in the *Liber*

Landavensis, *Conhórget*), represents an early Goidelic *Cū-Orgetas*, while a Goidelic *Cū-Urit* became in Welsh *Cywrŷd*, *Cŷwryd*, as to which more anon.

Hübner places this epitaph in his first period, but in his second group written across the stone *more Romano*. One can hardly regard it as later than the Llansadwrn stone (p. 31): I am not sure that it is not somewhat earlier.

4. CAER GAI, NEAR BALA, MERIONETH: see *Hübner*, 132; *Westwood*, p. 168; *Rhys's "Lect."*, p. 377.

The stone has been lost, but readings left by the antiquary Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt make it fairly certain that the following was the epitaph: IC IACIT SALVIANVS BVRQOCAVI FILIVS CVPITIANH, which would seem to scan thus:—

Ic iáeit | Salvíānus | Burgóca'vi filius | Cupiti|áni.

Here lies Salvianus Burgocavis son of Cupitianus.

It belongs to what may be regarded as Ordovic territory, so the author's own language was presumably Brythonic, which the accent of *Burgócavi* would favour. But the case of that name is somewhat uncertain: it may possibly be the epithet belonging to Cupitiani, but I prefer to suppose it to stand for a nominative *Burgocavi-s* and to belong to Salvianus, meaning perhaps keeper or guardian of a, or the, burgh. The Latin cognomen Salvianus occurs on another stone found in the county: see Mr. Edward Owen's paper in the *Arch. Cambrensis* for 1896, p. 136. Had it been permissible to treat the name as *Salvíānus* I should be tempted to scan the epitaph somewhat differently.

Burgocavi reminds one of *Cavoseni* on a stone at Llanmor on the other side of Bala: the latter is placed by Hübner in his first period and the Caer Gai epitaph is not likely to be much later, if at all.

5. LIMA HOUSE, PENTRE VOELAS, DENBIGHSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 158; *Westwood*, p. 202, pl. 87.

The stone was found in making the Holyhead Road, and it reads as follows:—

BROHOMAGLI	The burial place of Brohomaglos :
IAM IC IACIT	Here he lies already
ET VXOR EIVF CAVNE	and his wife Caïne.

Inscriptions of this kind are remarkable for their brevity and the crudity of the syntax: the genitive is freely used, so the reader is left to supply the other noun, which I presume to have mostly been *locus* or some word meaning the place of burial: except for religious symbols it should come first. Sometimes so much importance was attached to the *locus*—the Irish often called it *locus resurrectionis*—that the deceased's title to it is briefly written on his monument, as in the case of the Llan Llyr stone and one of the crosses at Merthyr Mawr. This solicitude as to one's burial-place can be traced back to the Continent, where Christian monuments not only mention that the place of burial had been acquired by the deceased in his lifetime, but give the terms of his curse aimed at any one who durst appropriate it.

The word *jam* clearly betrays the poet, and his handiwork forms the following hexameter:—

Brohómag | li iam ic | iácit | et úxor | éius Ca íne.

Now not only is the accentuation - 2 - a favourite one at the beginning of the line, but we know from another compound of *maglos* 'hero or prince' that the stress fell on the thematic vowel preceding it. I allude to *Briáfael*, accented *Bríáfael*, and *Brigomaglos* already mentioned p. 7. Neither *Brohomagli* nor *Caune* could be here referred to Goidelic, as in that language they would have been

accented on the first syllable. The *h* in the former name supplies a still stronger obstacle; but I wish to lay no stress on the latter, as it is only from this epitaph I learn that it is a trisyllable, *Caïne*. The *u* here had the sound approximately of French *u*, or possibly a still thinner sound, far gone in the direction of *i*; and one would probably be right in identifying with this name the modern *Cain*, borne by the saint after whom is called Llangain, near Carmarthen: see the *Iolo Manuscripts*, p. 101, and Professor Rees, *loc. cit.*, p. 228. The saint is said to have been daughter of *Caw*, and it looks as if *Cain* were a derivative from *Caw*; and to this may be added the fact that a masculine *Cuin* occurs in the *Liber Landavensis*, p. 205, where if the vowel *i* had been original we should have had *Cuin* and not *Cain*.

The use of *h* for *ch* in Brohomagli is remarkable, but not without parallel, as we shall see later, for the spelling to be expected was *Brochomagli*. The name in the *Annales Cambriae* and the Nennian Genealogies was *Brochmail* (and less accurately *Broormail*), whence the Medieval Welsh *Brochuail* and *Brochuuel*. The modern Welsh is *Brochfael*, except in so far as its place has been usurped by *Brochreel*, the result seemingly of misreading the Medieval forms with *u*, intended for *v* or Welsh *f*. The Welsh *broch* meant a badger, Irish *brocc*, whence the English *brock*: so one would have to interpret the name *Brochomagli-i* as badger prince or badger hero, whatever such a compound may have exactly meant. Perhaps the first man named *Brochomaglos* belonged to a tribe of Badgers, or a people whose totem was the badger. I have no recollection of meeting with the name in Irish literature, but it is well-known in pedigrees of Welsh princes, and this brings me to the question of the date of the epitaph.

Hübner, judging by the lettering, places it in his second

period, which he confines to the sixth and seventh centuries. Now there was a Brochfael in command of a force to protect the monks of Bangor when Æthelfrith's attack was expected: the story represents the prince put to flight and the monks to the sword. According to the chronology of the *Annales Cambriæ* this was in the year 613, more correctly 616; but they mention also a Brochfael dying in 662. This would probably be another person: either of them may have been the man commemorated by the epitaph; but I should be disposed to give the preference to the later Brochfael.

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6. THE CATSTANE on the farm of West Briggs in the parish of Kirkliston, between six and seven miles from Edinburgh: see Hübner, 211; "The Academy", Aug. 29, 1891, p. 180; Wilson's "Pre-historic Annals of Scotland" (London, 1863), ij, 209-11, plate: J. Y. Simpson in the "Proceedings" of the Soc. of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. iv, p. 119 et seq.: Ed. Llwyd in the "Philosophical Transactions", vol. xxij for 1700-1 (London, 1702), No. 269, p. 790, plate.

So much of the lettering as one can make out with a fair amount of certainty stands thus:—

IN OC TV
 MVLO IACIT
 VETTA F . . A
 VICT . . .

The most noticeable peculiarity of this inscription is the smallness of the *O*. The *ili* of *filia* are too faint to be made out with certainty, and the last name has been sometimes treated as *Victi*; but Edward Llwyd, who was the first to call attention to the stone, shows that there was more writing than *victi*, and Daniel Wilson has suggested *victi*-. I have looked at the stone twice, and the second time I had the help of Dr. Daniell of Edinburgh, when we thought *vict* was followed by *rs*: this

was before either of us knew of Llwyd and Wilson's readings. We were, however, puzzled by finding no corresponding supply of vowels to make some such a genitive as *Victoris*; but bearing in mind that the *o* would be small and placed perhaps in the outer angle of the T, there might be no insuperable difficulty as to its presence. The case of the *i* would be still easier, as it may have sufficed if the perpendicular of the *R* was prolonged upwards a little, as sometimes occurs in Roman inscriptions. Supposing Wilson to have been right, his reading would point to **VICTORH** with the final *s* omitted and the final *i* cut horizontally: this would practically mean the same genitive *Victori(s)*. That it was either of the two spellings I consider to be now made almost certain by the fact of its yielding an accentual hexameter of the proper form, and scaming as follows:—

In oc | túmno | jácit | Vétta | filja Vic|tórís.

In this mound lies Vetta daughter of Victor.

Hübner risks no opinion as to the date of this epitaph, but I see no reason to suppose that it does not belong to our earliest period.

7. TREGONEY, CORNWALL: see *Hübner*, 10.

The stone is built into the wall of the parish church and reads as follows:—

NONNITA	The burial place of Nonmitis,
ERCILIVI	Ercilin, and Ricat,
RICATI TRIS FILI	The three sons of
ERCILINCI	Ercilinen.

The following points call for notice in the matter of lettering: the diagonal of the *n* is horizontal, which makes it look an *h*; the first *a* and the first *v* are

upside down; *li* make a ligature, and so do *fi*. The letters are all capitals, but of a somewhat late kind. For the writing of *tris* for *tres* there is no lack of parallels, and as to the syntax the analogy of our inscriptions by no means requires *tris fili*, that is to say, *tres filii*, to have been in the genitive case because the antecedents are: sometimes the apposition words are allowed to appear in the nominative. The whole would seem to scan as follows:—

Nonníta | Érci|li vi Ri|cáti trés | fili Érci|li nei.

The accentuation seems to be Brythonic, but I suspect the inscription to be the work of one whose own language was Goidelic, as it seems to have also been of the family which he was proceeding to commemorate. The whole was meant to be Latin, and the ending of three of the genitives out of four is Latin. Thus *Ercilivi* seems to have been formed from a Goidelic nominative *Erciliq̃ū*, the Goidelic genitive of which would have been *Ercilien-as*, later *Ercilenn* (Brythonic *Ercil̃ion-os*). The same sort of explanation applies to *Ercilinci*, except that the name had been first given a distinctly Brythonic form corresponding to an early Goidelic *Ercilincū*, genitive *Ercilincon-as*. But long, possibly, before the date of this inscription the nasal had been assimilated to the following guttural, and had as such disappeared, so that the forms must have become *Erciliccū*, genitive *Erciliccon-as*, which, according to analogy, may have resulted in *Erciliuc*, genitive *Ercileon*, or better perhaps an intermediate form *Ercilicon*. Brythonic retained *ne*, so that *Ercilicon* or *Ercilcon* was transformed into Brythonic *Ercilinc-i*, with the Latin genitive ending. All this was the doing of the man of letters, and what happened where he did not interfere is illustrated on Welsh ground. For the *Liber Landavensis* supplies us not

only with *Ircil*, the common measure of the two longer cognates in the epitaph, but also with *Ercilinc-* with its *ne* submitted to the Goidelic treatment, namely, as *Irgillieg*, where the digraph *cg* is meant to represent the mute sound *g*, and the preceding *g* a spirant sound of *g* or *c*. The passage occurs at p. 159 of the Oxford edition, and reads *Tref' irgillieg, id est tref' ircil antiquo nomine*: the place meant seems to have been the same which in the lists at pp. 32, 43 is called *Trem Gyllieg* and *Tref' Gillic*, the shorter forms having been arrived at by dropping the *ir*, which was, perhaps mistakenly, regarded as the Welsh definite article and as no essential part of the name. All this makes against any notion that *Ircil* is connected with the common Irish name *Erc*, and in favour of a pronunciation *Irchill* or *Erchill*, the genitive perhaps of an *Erchell* (= *Arcell-*) of the same origin as the Irish name *Airchella* in *Hui Airchellai*, mentioned in the *Book of Leinster*, 323^e, otherwise written *Urchailli* (genitive), namely, in Stokes's *Patrick*, where we have *Druim Urchailli* and *Domnach Urchaile*, pp. 184, 185.

As to *Ricati*, that is presumably from *Rigacatu-s*, or *Rigocatu-s*, and shows that there was in Brythonic a *Ricat* probably along side of the *Riacat*, which was noticed at p. 8. The Goidelic pronunciation was probably *Ríchath* or *Ríchad*. So also with *Nonnita*, which, as a man's name, is to be distinguished from *Nonnita*, the name of St. Non, mother of St. David, in the Latin Life of the latter by Caradoc of Llancarfan: see Mommsen's *Chronica Minora*, ii, 108. I may add that an extinct church near Margam is called *Eglwys Nynnid* (in English spelled *Nunyd*), probably after some lady of the name of *Nonnita*. But a genitive *Nonnita* postulates an early Goidelic *Nonniti-s*, genitive *Nonniti-as*, which in the course of phonetic decay became *Nonnita*, with the *s* and the *i* elided

as usual. The Goidelic pronunciation would be more correctly *Nónnitha* or *Nónnida*, as the name is probably to be identified with the Irish one *Nannid* or *Nainnid*, genitive *Nanneda* or *Nainnida*, in spite of the difference of vowel. The elision of the *i*, as between *Nonnitiús* and *Nonnita*, is comparatively late, though it is met with occasionally in Irish Ogam inscriptions. In fact everything indicates that this epitaph does not date before the seventh century, which agrees, so far as it goes, with Hübner's placing it in his second period. It is worthy of notice that in the time of the men here commemorated, not only were Goidelic names current in Cornwall, but the Goidelic language appears to have been alive as such, and well understood as regards some, at any rate, of the phonological points on which it differed from Brythonic.

S. LLANDAWKE, CARMARTHENSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 88; *Westwood*, p. 92.

The stone has an Ogam inscription on the edge, and the Latin reads, with *hic iacit* also on the edge:—

BARRIVENDH | FILIVS VENDVBARI | HIC IACIT

which seems to mean, "The burial place of Barrivend: here lies the son of Vendubarr." The *barr* with *rr* probably bore the accent, while the same syllable with only one *r* just as probably did not. The whole would seem to represent Goidelic accentuation and to scan as follows, if you take into account the difference between the primary and the secondary accent:—

Ba rri|véndi | filius | Ve ndu bári hic | iacit.

The two names are made up of the same elements differently placed, and they may be, roughly speaking, rendered White-head; in Medieval Irish they were re-

spectively Barrþind and Findbarr, Welsh Berwyn and Gwynfar. As to the thematic *i* of *barri* and *u* of *Vendu* see the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 1902, p. 35.

Hübner places this in his second period, and Westwood thought it not later than the sixth century, but his reasons, so far as he has suggested any, tend to diminish the value of his opinion.

9. LLANGAFFO, ANGLESEY: see *Hübner*, 148; *Westwood*, p. 187, pl. 83; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1896, p. 140.

A stone which seems to have formerly been used as a gate-post on the farm of Fron Deg in the parish of Llangaffo is now fixed in the wall of the vestry of the parish church. The lettering is in a very bad state of preservation: this is what I make of it:—

ᚠVR	Parts only of the two "Hiberno-Saxon" <i>g</i> 's
ᚠNIH	are left, but the second <i>g</i> is quite certain.
FILIU	Between <i>gur</i> and <i>gim</i> there was probably a <i>u</i>
CUURID	or <i>v</i> . The <i>s</i> of <i>FILIUS</i> was probably never
CINI	there; at any rate there is no trace of it. The
ERE	next line seems to have had a minuscule <i>d</i> of
XIC	the same kind as in the last line; it may
HUNC	possibly have been an <i>s</i> , though I do not think
LAPI	it probable. The <i>m</i> in both instances has its
DEH	three perpendicular bars joined about half way
	down, so that it looks somewhat like HH
	pressed together into one character. The in-
	scription has been examined repeatedly by me, and the
	last time I had the valuable help of Prof. J. Morris Jones,
	who has also photographed the stone.

The reading which I have suggested would in full make the following:—

Gur[u]gnim filiu Cu-Urid Cini erexit hunc lapidem.

Gwrwnif son of Cu-Urid Cini set up this stone.

Arranged metrically the whole would stand thus :—

Gúrugnim | filiu | Curid|Cini er|éit hunc | lapidem.

That is an accentual hexameter ending with a dactyl, or else, as is far more probable, *lápídem* was shortened into *lapdem* or *laptem* in the author's pronunciation: compare the like treatment of this word in other inscriptions to be mentioned presently.

The names are of great interest in spite of the difficulties with which their obscurity has surrounded them. *Gurugnim* equates exactly with the Irish *Gormgnim*, genitive *Gormgna* (*Book of Leinster*, fo. 312^c), made up of *gním*, 'act, deed, feat, or exploit', and *gorm*, a word interpreted in O'Davoren's Glossary (Stokes's *Three Irish Glossaries*, p. 94), to have meant 'conspicuous, famous, illustrious', though it is better known as applied to colour, ranging, with somewhat primitive indefiniteness, from red to blue. So the compound as a proper name may be said to have meant "him of conspicuous deeds"; and the Irish name *Gormgul* (*Bk. of Leinster*, 323^c, 325^c), may be compared as involving *gorm* prefixed to *gal*, a word meaning any sensation, from a mere headache to the wildest fury of battle. So this name may be explained to have meant "him of conspicuous valour", and its Welsh equivalent occurs in the *Liber Landavensis* in the spelling *Gurgul* and the older one *Gurguol*, whence also *Guruol* (for *Gurugol*, *Gurugol*). The same compound it is, perhaps, that came down into Medieval Welsh as the abstract noun *gwrjal*, "an act of heroism" (*Myvyrian Archæology*, i, 207^b, 220^b). In Old Welsh the other compound occurs similarly used, namely, in an englyn in the ninth century Juvenius Codex, where we have *Niguru guim molim trint[aut]*, "No heroic

effort is it to praise the Trinity", meaning it is no more than one's duty; and we have a sort of parallel a dozen lines further on—*Nit guorquim molim map meir*, "No deed of excess is it to praise Mary's Son"; see Skene's *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, ii, 1, 2, and Stokes in the *Phil. Soc. Transactions*, 1860-1, p. 204. In these names Welsh *gury* corresponds to Irish *gorm*, in the same way as Welsh *cwrw* 'ale' and Old Welsh *anu*, later *enw*, 'name', do to Irish *coirm*, genitive *corma*, and *aínm*, genitive *anme*, respectively.¹

The longer name *Cuuridcini* it can hardly be wrong to analyse into Cu-Urid Cini, from which, if the *d* may be assumed to be the correct reading, one may detach *Cu-Urid* as a Goidelic name of which we have the genitive in *Conurit*, that is *Con-Urit*, in the *Liber Landavensis*; more correctly *Con-Urit* or *Con-Writ*, as we shall see presently. But in neither is the distinction of case recognized, which serves to show that these names were current among a people who had adopted Brythonic, a language in which case relations ceased to be distinguished by means of case endings. Now, a Goidelic Cū-Urit would become in the Brythonic of Wales, Cŭ-Urit or Cō-Urid, and coalesce into *Cowrŭd*, later *Cóurŭd*, to appear in the standard spelling as *Ciurit* and *Cywryd*. It is best known with

¹ It follows that the Welsh *gurm*, 'dun, dark brown', may be regarded as borrowed from Irish; so it would be unnecessary to postulate two Irish words *gorm*, as is done in Fick's *Urkeittischer Sprachschatz*, where one finds, p. 114, *gormo-s* 'warm, roth', and *gorsmo-s* 'dunkel'. I do not remember that *gorm* occurs alone as a proper name in Irish, but we possibly have its Welsh equivalent as *Gurw* in the name of *Eglwys Wrrw*, a parish church near Newport in Pembrokeshire. The local etymologists are ever anxious to prove the name to be *Eglwys Erw*, which would mean "the Church of an acre". They may be right, but they are squeamish in any case as to *Wrrw*, because it comes near *gurryw* 'male', which is pronounced in some parts of Wales as *gurra*, liable to be mutated to *urru*.

bleid 'wolf', making *bled-cu* 'wolf-hound', prefixed to make *Bledcuurit* in the *Liber Landavensis*,¹ and *Bleggyryd* in Med. Welsh, mostly with the *d* elided. The name *Cŵ-Urit* would mean the Hound of Urit, a kind of name which was, as already suggested, a favourite one among the Goidels: thus in the *Liber Landavensis* *Con-Urit* was the son of a man named Concolen. This last vocable is no other than the genitive *Con-culaínn* of the Irish name *Cŵ-chulaínn*, and *Culaínn*, the genitive of *Culann*, was itself a man's name. So probably also was Urit in *Cŵ-Urit*, and Nennius has a name *Mepurit* in the pedigree of Fernmail, a king ruling at one time over Buallt and Gwrtheyrnion, in the vale of the Wye: see Mommsen's *Chronica Minora*, iii, 193, where *Mepurit*² looks like an agglutination of *Map Urit*, rendering an Irish *Mac Urit*.

In the pedigree *Mepurit* is great grandson of Gwrtheyrn or Vortigern, as to whom I would remark, that it is

¹ That is probably the meaning also of the name *Bleiden* in the *Liber Landavensis*, p. 155, though the purer or, let us say, the later Welsh form would have to be represented as *Bleidei*. In the same volume, however, we have *Bledcuurit*, p. xlvj, from a charter in the *Book of St. Chad*, and so should be treated the *Bledcuurit* at p. 219 of the *Liber Landavensis*.

² In a note Mommsen cites Zimmer as conjecturing it to be a corruption of *Map Iudnert*: why *Iudnert* I do not know, for the choice is not phonologically satisfactory. In *Mepurit* the second element is a monosyllable *Urit*, and so the *i* accounts for the change from *map* to *mep*, according to the usual rule, and *Mep-urit* explains completely the MS. variants *Meuprit* and *Meprit*: all point to a single reading of the original; and if the second element, with this pronunciation, came to be used independently it would be certain to be written *Gurit*, *Gwrit*, or *Gwryd*, in Welsh. It is to be noticed that Urit must have been borrowed into Welsh before its initial *g*, *w* or *v* had become *f* in Irish. We seem to detect it in Irish in the genitive *Aperritti* on one of the Ballintaggart stones in Kerry, and in the Gaulish *Aterritus* and *Aterrita*: see the *Revue Celtique*, xi, 381, where we have also a related form mentioned, *Uritu*: compare the Nîmes genitive *Frittonis* in the *Corpus I. L.*, xij, No. 3478.

possible he belonged to the Dési, who came over from what is now the county of Waterford to Dyfed or south-west Wales. At any rate it is remarkable that the name Vortigern occurs in Ireland in the inscriptions in the Dési district, and is otherwise not uncommon in Irish nomenclature, while on this side of the Channel it is, as far as I can remember, confined to the Hengist legend and Breton cartularies.

The name Cu-Ūrit, Cywryd, is, as already shown, not confined to the epitaph: we have it for instance in the *Welsh Triads*, i, 73=ijj 107, where a certain Gwenn, daughter of Cywryd ab Crydon, is mentioned, and Cyrwyrt (*lege* Cywryt), son of Crydon, figures in a pedigree of Rhodri Mawr given at the beginning of the *Life of Gruffyd ab Cynan*: see the *Myryrian Archaeology*, ij, 584. There was also a Cywryd of sufficient distinction to have his name mentioned in the first of the Englyns of the Graves in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*: see Evans's facsimile, 32^a, and Skene, *loc. cit.*, i, 309, ij, 28.

We now come to *Cini*, as to which I may point out that it is possibly to be equated with Irish *Cinni* in the genitive of a man's name, *Carpri Chinni*, in the *Book of Leinster*, 324^a, where it looks like a derivative from Irish *cenn*, 'a head or end', the equivalent of our Welsh *pen*. The meaning of *Cinni* I can only guess to have been that of principal or chief; but whatever it may have been we have the whole name presented in its proper Welsh form of *Gurit Penni* in the *Liber Landavensis*. At p. 72 we find a place called Mainaur Garth Benni, or simply Garth Benni; and in Garth Benni there was a church called Lanncusthennin in Garth Benni, p. 276, and more briefly Lanngarth Benni or *Ecclesia Garth Benni*, which Dr. Gwenogvryn Evans fixes, p. 407, at Welsh Bicknor in the counties of Monmouth and Hereford. Now one cleric identified with that

ecclesia is described, p. 231, as Eithin de Garth Benni; another as Guenuor abbas Lann Garth Benni, p. 164; and a third as Guernabui princeps Garthbenni, "G. the Superior of Garth Benni," p. 164; also simply as Guernapui Guritpenni, "G. of Gurit Penni", p. 166. From these mentions I conclude that the church name, liable to be curtailed in more ways than one, was in full Garth Gurit Penni, or rather Lann Custenhin Garth Gurit Penni. In other terms the place-name was *Garth Gurit Penni*, the Garth, that is to say, of somebody called Gurit Penni. The word *garth* originally meant an enclosure, like its Irish equivalent *gort* 'a field'; but *garth* has been largely applied to hill-top enclosures of an ancient type, and thereby it is become the name of the hills themselves which they crowned. But I am chiefly interested here in Gurit Penni as the equivalent of *Urid Cini* or *Urit Cini*, which reminds one of a mention in the *Triads*, i, 59=ij, 16=ijj, 109, of one of Arthur's three Gwenhwyfars as daughter of Gwryd Gwent or *Gawryd* (also *Gawrwyd*) Ceint, for they differ hopelessly. Gwryd Gwent points in the direction of Monmouthshire and of Garth Urit Penni, while *Ceint* in Medieval Welsh meant Kent, further away still; but as a matter of fact there is a Ceint in Anglesey itself, not far from the Menai Straits. I mention these allusions though I hardly know what to make of them, but possibly we have here a confused echo of Cū-Urid Cini. Should that prove so, one might regard the distances between the places named as pointing to a time when the coast of Wales, the Severn Sea, and the south coast of England were infested by invaders from Ireland, about the close of the Roman Occupation.

The top of the stone probably bore a cross at first, and the opposite face of it is now imbedded in the wall, but it had probably nothing on it: at least this is

what one would gather from Westwood's silence on the point. As to the date, Hübner has placed this epitaph in his third group of the seventh and eighth centuries: the character of the lettering seems to make an earlier time improbable. But it is remarkable that while the deceased's name was decidedly Welsh, that of his father was as decidedly Goidelic; so one is tempted to think it points to the transition when Goidelic was dying out. I am at present hardly disposed to regard that transition as extending into the eighth century. But it is to be noticed that the retention of Cini without being altered into its equivalent Brythonic with an initial *p*, rather suggests that Goidelic and Brythonic were not both understood, at any rate by the author of the epitaph.

9. MARGAM, GLAMORGANSHIRE. *The stone is the great wheel cross outside the chapter house: see Hübner, 72; Westwood, p. 27, pl. 15; "Arch. Camb.," 1894, pp. 251-3, pl.: 1899, pp. 15-17, 19, pl., 140-1.*

The writing occupies the two left-hand spaces in the wheel above and below the left arm of the cross, the two opposite spaces having, so far as I can judge, been left blank. The writing is very faint in the former, and so far as I can make it out it stands thus: Con|belin . . | suit . . | ane . . | rucem | | nima mu | | | ; and having regard to the spaces it may be completed thus: Con|belin po|suit h|ane c|ru|cem | pro a|nima mu|lieris | eius | . The last word may have been *sue* for *saw*; but the analogy of other Glamorgan instances points rather to the incorrect use of *eius*. The whole would accordingly scan as follows:—

Conbelin | pósuit hanc | crúcem pro | ánima | múl|ieris | éius.

Cynfelyn set up this cross for the soul of his wife.

Neither Hübner nor Westwood suggest any date for this cross, but Mr. J. Romilly Allen treats it as pre-Norman, as does also Mr. Ward of the Cardiff Museum: one might probably assign it to the ninth or tenth century.

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10. CAMBORNE, CORNWALL: see Hübner, 8; Borlase's "*Cornwall*", p. 401, pl. 36; Haddan and Stubbs's "*Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*", vol. i, p. 699.

The writing is on the flat face of an oblong stone, and so arranged near the margin as to leave the middle empty except for a small cross which is cut there. It reads—*Leuiut iusit hœc altare pro animæ suæ*, where one has to understand *hoc altare* or perhaps *hæc altaria*. It makes a hexameter as follows, of the accentual kind:—

Léuiut | iússit | hœc al | táre pro | ánima | súa.

Hübner is content to say as to the date "tribuunt sæculo octavo vel nono", but to whom he more especially refers he does not say. I may mention, however, that Haddan and Stubbs place it in their list of *Sepulchral Christian Inscriptions*, A.D. 700-1000.

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11. LLANTWIT MAJOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE: see Hübner, 63; Westwood, p. 11; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1899, p. 153.

The inscription reads now: *ninomine dī patris & f̄ | [s]peretus sant̄dī anc | [cr]ucem houelt prope | [ra]bit pro anima res pa | [tr]es eus*. The beginnings of the lines are gone except the first, and this shows *nin* for *inn*, which seems to indicate that the inscriber cut five perpendiculars *|||||* and joined the wrong ones together. The middle of the line has *dī* for *dei*; more usually we have simply *di*. The line ends with *f* surmounted with a mark

indicating an abbreviation for *fili*, which appears to have been overlooked, and to have been inserted in this way at the very edge. In *properabit*, which was probably meant for *preparavit*, we have *b* used for *v*, as was commonly done in late Latin, and in the Old Welsh Glosses of the ninth century. Also *es* instead of *is* in *patres* has plenty of analogy in Latin inscriptions, especially in Christian ones. Lastly, *eus* for *eius*, is probably due to the inscriber's carelessness, and the whole, corrected accordingly, may be scanned as follows :—

In nómi | ne déi | pátris et | fili | spíritus | sáncti
Hanc crúcem | Hóuelt | prop'ravit | pro án'ma | Rís pátris | éius.

In the name of God the Father and the Son the Holy Ghost,
This cross Houelt prepared for the soul of his father Rhys."

Ris pátris does not accentually make the strongest kind of dactyl for our rhythm, as *patris* claims a part of the stress which, according to the foregoing analogy, *Ris* requires, so I am not quite confident that I have hit on the right metre of the second line.

Hübner is content to say as to the date, "creditur esse sæculi noni," and Westwood fixes it in that century on the wrong supposition, that the name Houelt, cognate with Irish Sualdaim, is merely a form of the commoner name *Howel* or *Hywel*, which led him to identify Houelt with a certain Howel son of Rhys, belonging to the ninth century. Nevertheless, I have no objection to the suggestion that the inscription dates from that century. As to the Celtic theology, which identified the Son with the Holy Spirit, see Mr. Conybeare's paper on "The Character of the Heresy of the Early British Church", in the *Transactions* of this Society for 1897-8, pp. 84-117.

12. LLANSADWRN, NEAR BEAUMARIS, ANGLESEY: see *Hübner*, 153; *Westwood*, p. 188, pl. 85; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1896, p. 139 (*Lewis Morris*), also "*Arch. Camb.*", 1847, p. 259 (*H. Longueville Jones*).

A stone taken out in digging a grave in 1742 has had the legend on it by this time reduced to the following fragmentary state—

HIC BEAT
SATVRNINVS SE
ACIT.ET SVA SA
CONIVX-PA

With the aid, however, of the readings given by *Lewis Morris* and *Longueville Jones*, one may give the following as representing the epitaph at an earlier stage:

HIC BEAT	Here Saturninus lies, the truly blest;
SATVRNINVS SEPS	Here doth his holy wife Paterna
IACIT.ET SVA SA	rest;
CONIVX-PA	Lightly may the earth lie upon her
CVIS	breast.

On this basis the following might be inferred to have been the original:—

Hic be|átus | vír Satur|nínus | sépsemet | iácit.
Et súa | sáncta | cónīux.Pa|térna cui | sit térra | lévis.

It has been attempted to read **SEPS** into an abbreviation of *sepultus*, but that is inadmissible, as such abbreviations have next to no place in our inscriptions, and as to *cui sit terra levis*, I have only to say that it was a common ending enough of Latin epitaphs, and that it just fits here to explain *Morris's CVIS*, though it is open to the same remark on the score of accent as the instance last mentioned.

The date of the inscription is impossible to fix: the lettering, in spite of the T having its lower part turned

forward like that of a minuscule t, might be regarded as belonging to any time from the end of the fourth century to that of the seventh. Hübner has placed this stone in his first period, p. xxi, and by that he meant, as already suggested, the time from the cessation of Roman inscriptions, about the middle of the fifth century to the opening of the sixth. Within this first period he distinguishes two groups, the first of which consists of inscriptions written down the face of the stone, *more Celtico*: the second group consists of inscriptions written horizontally across the face of the stone, *more Romano*. But in the present case he has, in my opinion, committed two mistakes: this particular instance was undoubtedly written downwards and not across; and it is highly improbable that he was right in regarding those written *more Romano* generally as later than the others: I should have guessed just the reverse. Coming back to the name Saturninus, I may mention that it was a well-known Roman cognomen, and that it occurred in Roman Britain. In Welsh it becomes *Sadyrnin*, while *Saturnus* yields *Sadwrn*; and there is a church called Llansadyrnin in the south-west of Carmarthenshire, which Professor Rice Rees, *loc. cit.*, p. 305, states to have received its name from a ninth century Sadyrnin, who was bishop of St. David's. But mention is made in the *Iolo Manuscripts*, pp. 141, 545, of another Sadyrnin, who dates earlier, and is represented as son of Sadwrn, son of Gynyr of Caer Gawch, the same Gynyr who was father of Non, mother of St. David. So this Sadyrnin would be cousin to David, and that would probably bring his death into the earlier half of the sixth century. If this identification should prove tenable, it would explain in an easy way why the epitaph has Saturninus (Sadyrnin) while the church is called that of Sadwrn (Saturnus): I take it that the son Sadyrnin had

it called after his father Sadwrn. The more usually accepted view, however, is different, namely, that Saturnus was a Sadwrn Farchog 'Saturnus the Knight', from Brittany, brother of St. Illutus or Illtud, which would also point approximately to the early part of the sixth century: see the *Iolo Manuscripts*, pp. 134, 536-7. To this there is a serious objection, namely, that it postulates the identity of the name Saturninus (Sadwrnin) with Saturnus (Sadwrn): in the absence of facts to the contrary I see no more reason for this than for treating *Williams* and *Williamson* as one and the same man. On the whole I should be disposed to regard the epitaph as belonging to the earlier half of the sixth century.

13. LLANDYSILIO, PEMBROKESHIRE: see *Hübner*, 97; *Westwood*, p. 112.

The stone reads CLVTORIÇI FILI PAVLINI MARINILATIO "the burial place of Clutorix son of Paulinus Marinus of Latium". On this one has to remark that in Irish Latinity the name Latium applied not only to the part of Italy so called, but also probably to any place called in Irish Letha and in Welsh Llydaw. The latter commonly meant Brittany, but there was probably a Snowdonian locality so called where there is still a Llyn Llydaw. There may have been other Llydaws, and I cannot tell where this Paulinus came from, but in my *Celtic Folklore*, pp. 531-6, I have suggested Llangorse by the Lake of Savadon, near Brecon. However, if we may render his name "Paulinus the Mariner" it cannot be denied that it naturally suggests Brittany, and that he was one of a number of Armoricans settled near the Lake of Savadon. Tysilio was the patron saint of Llandysilio, it is needless to say; but among a number of churches ascribed to him by the twelfth-century bard Cyndelw, one is called Llan Llydaw

‘the Church of Llydaw’ (*Myyrían Arch.*, i, 245^b), which was possibly this Llandysilio under an alternative name derived from the Paulinus mentioned on the old stone. Now as to the metre, the epigraph seems to scan thus :—

Clúto|rígi | fili Pau|lini | Maríni | Látjo.

So far we have had to do chiefly with instances ending | ¨ - - | ¨ - |, while here we have | - ¨ - | ¨ - |; but this, as will be seen, does not stand alone.

Hübner places this inscription in his second period.

14. SPITTAL, PEMBROKESHIRE: see *Hübner*, 99; *Westwood*, p. 109.

The stone seems to read **EVALI FILI DENOVI CVNIOVENDE MATER EIVS**, “the burial place of Eval, son of Denov, Cuniowende his mother set up the stone”. There is a doubt as to the first *O*, since it is imperfect, but the last time I looked at it I thought it too nearly a complete circle to be a *C*, to which I had been in the habit of giving the preference. The scanning of this epigraph and the next might perhaps be referred to the kind of line known as the Greater Sapphic, but I prefer treating them as instances of the accentual hexameter as follows :—

Evali | fili | Denovi | Cunióven|de máter | éjus.

The metre does not help one to fix the accentuation of *Evali* and *Denovi*. The former is probably to be identified with the Irish genitive *Eoíl* in the *Book of Leinster*, fo. 349^e (also nominative *Eoíl*, fo. 352^e), *Denovi* is perhaps to be identified with *Dinui* (possibly for *Dinuvi*) on the Gulval stone (*Hübner* 3). *Cuniovende* may possibly be the female name which occurs in Welsh as *Ceinwen*, which I have not identified in Irish.

Hübner places this inscription in his second period.

15. MARGAM, GLAMORGANSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 75; *Westwood*, p. 30; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1899, p. 138.

The stone is in the church, and reads, in minuscules:—
ilci fecit | hanc cruce | m in nomin | e di summi. I take
di to stand for *dī* or *dei*, and the scanning reminds one
of the previous instance:—

Ílci fécit | hanc crúcem | in nómin e dēi | súmmi.

Ilei made this cross in the name of God the most High.

The name *Ilei* is probably to be identified with that which occurs in the *Liber Landavensis* as *Elci* and *Elcu*.

Westwood gives it as his opinion that the lettering is of a more ancient form than that on the crosses of Grutne and Brancuf, the former being regarded by him as of the eighth or ninth century, while he has treated the Brancuf one as not earlier than the ninth or later than the tenth. In any case the Ilei cross can hardly be earlier than the eighth century.

ii. ELEGIACS.

We now come to instances of couplets having for their original model Latin elegiacs. The pentameter is sometimes difficult to recognize in its accentual form, and especially to distinguish from the accentual hexameter. It will be found that in the matter of the use of dissyllabic feet, the second half of the pentameter is treated with the same freedom as the first. But this and other characteristics of the metre will be best understood by studying the instances themselves, to which we are now coming.

16. KIRKMADRINE, WIGTONSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 205.

Used as gate-posts in the wall of the burying-ground were found two inscribed stones with the monogram of Christ enclosed in a circle, and the longer of the two inscriptions reads as follows:—

A ET Ω
XPI
HIC IACENT
SCI ET PRAE
CIPVI SACER
DOTES ID ES[T]
VIVENTIVS
ET MAVORIVS

The *t* of *est* is gone, and owing to an ambiguous ligature the last name may be either *Mavorius* or *Manorius*; but *Hübner's Maiorius* does not seem to me a possible reading. The small *t* is attached to the middle bar of the *e* in *et*.

The whole was evidently meant to make an elegiac couplet of the accentual kind, thus:

Alpha et Omega || CHRĪSTUS Hic || iacent || sāncti prae|cīpui
Sacer|dōtes id || est || Vivéntius || et Mavór|ius.

Christ is Alpha and Omega: Here lie holy, eminent priests,
That is to say, Viventius and Mavorius.

It is not necessary to suppose *Viventius* accented *Viventius*, as we have such an accentuation in classical elegiacs, as Ovid's *siccáque sémper híemps*, forming the second half of a pentameter, while the first half of our pentameter may be compared with Propertius's *Nec desérta tuo || nómīne sára vocant*, or Ovid's *Grandævique négant || dúcere arátra bóves*.

There was a Latin cognomen *Viventius*, and it was probably selected as rendering some such a name as Irish *Béoin* or *Béóic* from the adjective *beo* 'live, *vivus*'. I have no light to throw on the origin of *Mavorius* or *Manorius*. The former, however, might perhaps be regarded as related to *Movor* in the name of the church of Merthyr Mawr in

Glamorganshire, where *Maur* seems to be a corruption of *Movor*: for this and other forms of the name see the passages in which it is mentioned in the *Liber Landavensis*.

As to the date of the two inscriptions at Kirkmadrine suffice it to say, that Hübner reckons them in his first period, the fifth or sixth century.

17. HAYLE, IN CORNWALL: see *Hübner*, 7.

The stone is in a very bad state of preservation, but what I could read, and what others had read before, may be represented as in the margin. Treated as verse it becomes comparatively easy to fill the lacunæ with an approach to certainty, as follows:—

HIC	
CE MVL . . .	HIC IN PA CE MVLIER REQVIEVIT
REQVIEVIT	NOMINE CVNAIDE HIC TVMVLO IACIT
. . . N	VIXIT ANNOS XXXIII.

CVNAIDE	It seems to scan thus:—
HIC	Hic in páce mûlierre quiévit nóm'ne Cu náide.
TVMVLO	Hic túm'lo iácit ví xit ánnos trigínta trés
IACIT	
VIXIT	Here takes her rest in peace
	The wife yeleft Cunaide.
ANNOS	Here in the grave she lies :
XXXIII	She lived three years and thirty.

One would have expected *Hic in tumulo*, but there is no trace to be found of the *in*, though there was plenty of room for it: I conclude that it was never there.

Hübner has placed this inscription in his second period,

but I do not see why he should not have reckoned it older, except that he may have been influenced by his unfortunate theory, that epitaphs arranged *more Romano* are later than the others.

18. MERTHYR MAWR, NEAR BRIDGEND, GLAMORGAN: see *Hübner*, 66; *Westwood*, p. 17; "*Arch. Camb.*," 1899, 156.

The great cross at Merthyr Mawr comes from a spot near Witney farm, between Merthyr Mawr and Laleston: it stood about ten yards from the fence, not in it. This is its history, as kindly corrected by Mr. J. Illtyd D. Nicholl, the squire of Merthyr Mawr, who was good enough last year to have this stone and another near the house buried in the ground so as to clean them of lichen. He invited me last August to come and re-examine both; and the result as regards the present stone was that I was able to read more than before, and to correct at some points what I had guessed on my previous visits. The inscribed surface is divided by a groove across into two panels, but the middle of the stone is worn out, so that nothing I fear can enable one to read the end of the first panel and the beginning of the second: it looks as if the stone had been used as a threshold for a long while some time or other. Another suggestion made to me was that the wear was effected by sheep rubbing against it for centuries. I do not know which theory to prefer: in either case the result is greatly to be deplored. My guesses are as follows, with the lines numbered for the sake of reference; but I must confess that I am not absolutely certain of the original number of them—the doubt is as to those below

the dividing groove and the line to which I have prefixed 11 :—

1. inomine ði pat
2. rif & fili fperi
3. tuf fagti. ha
4. [nc cruce] m. [pro a
5. n]ima . . et. . . .
6. . . . in . . t . . .
7. . . . e
8. [fuit]
9. lle . iltut
10. f . d
11. i . posit . se . lo
12. co isto . . ingre
13. fium . in pro
14. prium . usqē
15. in diem iudici

It is hardly worth the while to discuss these guesses in detail, but the following notes may prevent them misleading anybody :—The *s* is everywhere of the angular gamma form : the contraction of *dei* has the line over the *d*. *fili speritus* is certain, and the adjective seems to be spelt *sagti*, there is no room for an *n*. The *hu* at the end of line 3 is fairly certain, but not so *nc cruce* of the next line, which those letters would rather crowd ; perhaps if I have hit on the right words the spelling was

hancrucem, just as we have *inomine* for *in nomine*. *pro an* is a guess. The *t* in line 5 may be a *g*. Line 7 seems to begin with *n* or *si*, but the only letter I could feel certain about is the *e*. Line 8, *fuit* was not sought for, but suggested by the guesses which I jotted down. Line 9, the *lle* seemingly belongs to *ille*, and *iltut* is fairly certain, but I was unable to detect the case ending, which I regret, for the point after *ille* does not favour *ille Iltutus*. Line 10 is all uncertain, but it should end with a word whose ending *i* begins line 11. *Posit. se.* suggested to me *posuisse* and *possit esse*, but I could not fit either of them in. *Loco* has the peculiarity that the *o* is attached to the rounded *l*, or is rather continued from it : the same thing happens to the *o* following the *c*, to which I may add that in this instance the *o* is an oval placed horizontally, so that I took it formerly for an *a*. In line

13 the *u* of *greþum*, more usually *graphium*, is a sort of intermediate form between *u* and *o*. In line 14 *usque* was written *usq̃c̃*. In the last line the *c* is distinctly angular, and the lower part of the *c* is angular also throughout the inscription, while the top is more that of a minuscule.

According to the guesses just given, the first panel would seem to have formed an elegiac couplet of the accentual kind as follows, in the ordinary orthography:—

In nóuin | e déi | pátris et | fili | spíritus | sáncti :
Hanc crúcem | pro anim | a || fé | cīt

The verses next to follow I am unable to restore, but the ending *pósit | se lóco | ísto* would do as that of an accentual hexameter: then comes a pentameter of the same kind, as follows:—

In gréþum | in própri | um || úsque in dí | em iúdi | ci ||

The space, however, would suggest rather more than a couplet here, and it is possible that it was a hexameter plus three half-pentameters, with the words *posit se loco isto* ending the first of the three, unless it was rather two hexameters plus a pentameter. In any case the groove across the face of the stone would seem to have been intended to separate the two stanzas.

Lastly, as to the nature of the transaction referred to as committed to a written document, here called *greþum*, that is *graphium*. I have no doubt that it was the legal acquisition by the deceased of the plot of ground which was to be his burial place, where this cross, probably of the seventh or eighth century, was originally set up. Plenty of illustrations occur in the Christian epitaphs of the Continent, such as those of Rome collected by De Rossi. We have another Celtic instance, to be mentioned shortly, in the case of the Llanllyr stone, where a saint is also made a party to the transaction. The country round Merthyr

Mawr was decidedly within the sphere of the influence of St. Illutus or Illtud, but the state of the legend does not enable one to define the part which the saint was supposed to act through his successor at the time here in question: probably the transaction would not have been considered valid without the latter's express approval.

19. PENMACHNO CHURCH, NEAR BETTWS Y COED, CARNARVONSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 135; *Westwood*, p. 176; *Rhys's "Lectures,"* pp. 369, 370.

The inscription reads continuously on two faces of the stone *more Celtico* as follows:—CANTIORI HIC IACIT VENE-
DOTIS CIVE FVIT | CONSOBRINO | MAGLI | MAGISTRATH.
The top of the stone is broken, and most of the *c* of *consobrinus* is gone. There is plenty of analogy for *cives* and *consobrinus*, as nominatives singular: see the *Corpus*, vii, 52, 66; xii, p. 955^b, and for instances of the final sibilant omitted, as in *cive* and *consobrinus*, see xii, p. 956^a. The conversion of *magistratūs* into *magistrati* is also to be put down as Latin, and not as a whim of the Celtic inscriber. The whole appears to scan as follows:—

Cánti óri | hic iác it Ven édotis | cive(s).
Fúit con | sobrin o(s) || Mágli mag | istrát i ||

The burial place of Cantorios: here he lies, citizen of Venedos;
He was the cousin of Mael the magistrate.

Owing to the breakage, one cannot say whether the epitaph did not begin with the monogram; but in case it did, the scanning of the first line would be probably as follows:—

CHRÍSTUS | Cánti óri hic | iácit Ven édotis | cive(s).

The name *Magli*, nominative *Maglo-s*, is in Welsh *Mael*; but *Cantiorios* awaits identification: it is possibly a derivative from the shorter *Cantio-s*, feminine *Cantia*, as to

which see Holder under *Cantius*; he gives also *Cantus*. The accentuation of *Venedotis* I take to have been that of the Brythonic genitive *Venedōtos*, which was presumably *Vēnédōtos*; the later forms are Gwyned, "Venedotia, or N. Wales," representing a nominative *Vēnēdos* or possibly *Vēnēdos*, and *Gwynedart*, *Gwynedod*, from *Venedōt-os*, the alternative to *Vēnédōt-os*: see pp. 6-10 above. Thus the language of the inscriber would seem to have been Brythonic rather than Goidelic.

Westwood speaks of this epitaph as a Welsh inscription of the sixth or seventh century, and Hübner places it among those of his first period.

20. ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL: see *Westwood*, in "*Arch. Camb.*" for 1892, pp. 78-80.

A portion of an elaborate cross was discovered there with an inscription in Hiberno-Saxon letters reading:

Pontificis | Abraham | filii hic hed | 7 Isac. quies|cunt.

To the right, and therefore perhaps to be read after the foregoing, are the letters A₇ ω Ihs XPS. In that case the whole may be regarded as an elegiac couplet of the accentual kind as follows:—

Pontificis | Ábra|ham filii | hic Héd et | Ísac qui|éscunt
 Álpha | et Óme|ga || Ihés|us Chrís|tus||

Here bishop Abraham's sons Hedd and Isaac rest:
 Jesus Christ is Alpha and Omega.

As to the date of this monument suffice it to say that Abraham appears to have been bishop of St. David's from 1076 to 1078.

21. LLANDDEWI BREFI, CARDIGANSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 120; *Westwood*, p. 140.

The stone was disgracefully treated in the so-called restoration of the church some years ago, when it was broken into several pieces, two of which are in the wall with the lettering visible, while the others cannot be identified. One of the former is upside down about 10 feet from the ground, and reads now:—

dnERT FILIVS I
VIT PROPTER PR

The other has on it OCCISVS with the lower ends of letters belonging to the line above, they may be the remains of the words *hic iacet*. I have not succeeded in finding any more, but Edward Llwyd contributed a sketch of the portion of the inscription which was visible on the stone in his time to the first edition of Gibson's *Camden's Britannia* (London 1695) and it reads thus, col. 644:—

+ hic IACEC IdNERT FILIVS I
QVI OCCISVS FVIT PROPTER P
SANC TIC

The stone was then also in the wall of the church, but Llwyd took for granted that the inscription was complete, though he could not see the whole of it, notably the *r*, which is still intaet at the end of the second line of the longer fragment. In his sketch the *c* after *sancti* has been dotted by him at the top into a τ ; for he guessed the whole word to have been *sanctitatem*. His note runs thus: "it's probably such an Epitaph as might become that martyr'd Bishop of Lhan-Badarn, who, as Giraldus informs us, was barbarously murder'd by some profane Wretches of his Diocese. For I am apt to conjecture it may bear this sense; *Hic iacet Idnert* (alias *Idnerth*) *filius I qui occisus fuit propter Pietatem et Sanctitatem*. But I

had rather such as have opportunity of doing it, would satisfy their curiosity, by causing some stones under it to be remov'd, and so reading the whole inscription, than that they should rely on my conjecture." In the next edition of Gibson's *Camden* (London, 1722), ii, 769, the same sketch of the inscription appears, except that the dotted letter after *sancti* has disappeared, without any indication that any writing at all followed that word. But in the accompanying note he says, that "upon a review of this monument," it appeared that the first line was to be completed by adding *acobi*, the second by *redam*, and the third by *David*. The whole reference to the murdered Bishop of Llanbadarn Fawr is omitted; but how he got the supplementary portions of the inscription is not stated; and Meyrick, in his *Cardiganshire* (p. 269, plate v, fig. 2), knew no better than to copy Llwyd, specifying what Llwyd had conjectured to finish the three lines. There is no suggestion that anybody had seen the ends of those lines, but on the whole I am inclined to think that Llwyd, or somebody for him, had been able, by removing a bit of the mortar, to discover the *r* following the *p* in the second line, and the *a*, or *ac* perhaps, of *Jacobi*; also to find that no *t* or *c* followed *Sancti*. The rest was probably Llwyd's conjecture, but it would be hard to improve on *predam*, and there is no objection to *Iacobi*, though any other name like *Idwallon* would do equally well. I am more doubtful as to *David*, for the saint would be understood to be the patron saint of the church, so there was no need to name him; not to mention that the metre makes any word after *sancti* inadmissible. The question therefore resolves itself to this, was the epitaph meant to be metrical? I believe that it was, and that it is to be scanned as a truncated hexameter followed by a pentameter, or else—with a pious formula at the beginning—as an elegiac couplet of the

usual accentual kind, somewhat as follows:—

Crux Salutaris Hic jacet Idnerth filius Ia-
Qui oc císus fú it própter prólam Sánc ti

The Saviour's Cross: Here lies Idnerth son of James,
Who was slain because of the Saint's property.

As regards the man commemorated, it is probable that he was killed in defending the church against raiders, or because he may have refused to disclose where they should find the valuables of the church, the goods and chattels of the saint. Who Idnerth was we do not know. Llwyd's mention of Idnerth in the same note with the murdered Bishop of Llanbadarn, though he cancelled it in the second edition, has blossomed into a most improbable legend. Westwood, improving on some very loose reasoning on the part of Haddan and Stubbs, i. 146. 625. was induced to say that "the inscription has been said to refer to Idnerth, the last Bishop of Llanbadarn, who was murdered in A.D. 720". But it does not appear whether any bishop of the name of Idnerth has otherwise been heard of, still less that he was the last bishop of that See, or that he was killed, or that any bishop was killed in 720. Then why should he have been commemorated at Llanddewi in another diocese? For the satisfaction of anyone who may wish to examine this little story I add the rest of the necessary references:—Giraldus's *Itinerarium Cambriae* (London, 1868), lib. ii. cap. iv (pp. 121, 122); Rice Rees's *Welsh Saints*, p. 216; and *Brut y Tywysogion* in the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, ii. 472. The name *Iduert* would be more correctly spelt *Idnerth*, but in any case it is a comparatively late form: to go back to the year 720, when the diocese of Llanbadarn is last heard of (*Myvyrian Arch., loc. cit.*), it would have to be *Iulnerth*. So far from the epitaph dating from 720, I should think it much more likely to refer to the plundering of Llanddewi by the brothers Ithel

and Madog in the year 1106: *see* the Oxford *Bruts*, p. 284, and Williams ab Ithel's *Brut y Tywysogion*, p. 90.

22. LLANELLYD, NEAR DOLGELLEY, MERIONETHSHIRE: *see* Westwood, 157; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1897, p. 139.

The writing on the stone is rather hard to read, and in one place the letters are gone; what I was able to make out was: Vestigiū. Re ic. te|netur. in. capite la|pidis. Et. ipsemet. a|ntequam. peregre. pro|fectus | est But Professor Westwood, over twenty years ago, when the stone was somewhat more legible than it is now, read the personal name *Reuhic*, which I should regard as *Reu. hic*. For *Reu* occurs twice in the *Liber Landavensis*—once as the name of a clerical witness. It seems to be a dissyllable, and the same name which occurs in Breton as *Rio*: *see* De Courson's *Cartulaire de Redon*. Bearing this in mind, one finds that the legend reduces itself readily into an accentual elegiac couplet except for *lapidis*, which requires to be read as *lap'dis*, as in the case of the Llangaffo stone and others: *see* Nos. 9, 43, 64. Then as to *profectus est*, there is no reason to treat it here as in the classics, namely, as pronounced *profectust*. Accordingly the scanning would be as follows:—

Vestigium | Rēu | hic te|netur in | capite | lap'dis
Et ipse|met ante|quam || peregre | profectus | est ||

This seems to mean:—"The footprint of Rēu is here at the top of the stone, and he was here himself before he went abroad." It would appear from this that he went on a pilgrimage; but he may not have done anything more than move away to Landaff, if one may venture to identify him with the cleric to whom I have referred.

Altogether the inscription is a very singular one, of the

tenth or perhaps the ninth century. Westwood calls the letters "very debased Hiberno-Saxon characters".

iii. PENTAMETERS AND HALF PENTAMETERS.

23. LLANGADWALADR, NEAR BODORGAN, ANGLESEY: *see Hübner*, 149; *Westwood*, p. 190; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1846, p. 166 (*II. Longueville Jones*).

The stone is in the church, having been at the late restoration fixed in the north wall and cleared of the mortar, which partly covered it in its former position in another part of the building. The inscription is now found to be surmounted by a cross, which is, however, not quite perfect, so that it is impossible to say whether it was not meant for the monogram of Christ. But the whole is more complete, and forms a far more respectable monument, than one could gather from the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, where no proper representation of it has yet been published. I cannot discuss the peculiarities of the lettering, but suffice it to say that it recalls the features of the Hiberno-Saxon hand, such as it appears in the *Book of Kells*. The whole reads:—*Catamanus rex sapientissimus opinatissimus omnium regum*. The superlatives suggest the court bard, but I am by no means clear as to his metre; possibly it is to be scanned as follows, as two lines of pentameter:—

Catá manus réx || sapien tíssim | us ||
 Opína tíssim us || ómni um rég, um ||
 Cadvan a most wise king.
 Of all kings the most renowned.

The name *Catamanus* was represented in Gaulish by

Catumandus, for which see Holder, s.v. How early *nd* was reduced to *nn* in Brythonic speech, it is hard to say; but had the *Catamanus* of the epitaph been intended to be accented on the penult, it would most likely have been written *Catamannus*. In other terms there appear to have been here two pronunciations, one the *Cátámanus* suggested for the verse, and the other the *Cátama"nnus* postulated by the later Welsh forms written *Catman*, *Catvan*, *Cadfan*, and made in Anglican mouths into *Cadmon* as the name of Northumbria's first poet in the seventh century. Had the former survived, it would have been as *Cadáfán*, but as far as I know it does not occur. Duplicates of this kind have been discussed at p. 8, and to them may be added the case of *Cadfael* 'battle-prince', in Medieval Irish *Cathmál*, which must have been matched by an alternative form, *Cadafael*. This was apparently the name of Penda's ally from North Wales, who left him suddenly in the lurch, and thereby earned the nickname of *Cad(g)afael* *Cadomed*, or, as Nemius has it, *Catgabail Catquommed*, 'the battle seizer that battle declines': see Mommsen's *Chronica Minora*, iii, 208.

The king of Gwyned commemorated by this epitaph died in the earlier half of the seventh century, and the epitaph was probably carved soon after his death.

24. LLANTWIT MAJOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE: see Hübner, 61; Westwood, 10; "Arch. Camb.", 1899, pp. 150-2.

The cross is gone which seems to have formed the upper portion of the stone, but the shaft remaining has on it inscriptions in three double compartments. The one on the front face reads: † Sam|son | posuit hanc cr|ucem
† pro a|nnia ei|us † The two on the back face read

respectively: † Iltu'ti | Sam'son | Re'gis | , and Sam|uel + | Ebi|sar+. The little cross prefixed to the name of the principal saint is more elaborate than the other crosses associated with the names, and the Saint's name, now imperfect, was the full Latin genitive *Illuti* (*Arch. Camb.*, 1893, p. 327), while the others were treated as indeclinable Welsh. This I say on the supposition that the whole was meant to be read continuously; and accordingly I should scan as follows, after correcting *annia* into *anima*, in the same way as *nin* into *inn* on the Houelt cross, p. 29:—

Sámson | pósuit | hanc || crúcem pro | án'ma é|íus, ||
 Iltu'ti, Sám son || régis, Sám|uel, Ebí|sar ||

That is, "Samson set up this cross for his own soul, for that of Illutus, of Samson the king, and of Samuel and Ebisar."

Haddan and Stubbs in their *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*, i, 628, date this cross in the latter half of the ninth century, and Hübner simply says "creditur esse sæculi noni."

25. LLANFIHANGEL CWM DU, NEAR CRICKHOWEL, BRECKNOCK: see *Hübner*, 35; *Westwood*, p. 55.

The stone was found in the neighbourhood, and inserted for preservation in a buttress of the church wall. The lettering is a mixture of minuscule and majuscule forms, reading:—CATACVS HIC IACIT | FILIVS TEGERNACVS: "Here lies Catoc, son of a king." The *c* is of the square kind, and the *n* approaches the form of *h* as in no. 7. The adjective *tegernacus* meant kingly or princely, and it was borrowed from Celtic in order to indicate the rank of the deceased, for which Latin may be supposed to have supplied no exact equivalent. We have it also on the

Llangwarren Stone in Pembrokeshire: see *Arch. Camb.* for 1897, pp. 324-6. The legend scans as follows:—

Cátacus | hic iá | eit || filius te'g | erná | cus ||

I am not sure as to the accentuation of the first word: if it is to be taken as accented in the Goidelic way it would be *Cátacus*, but if in the Brythonic way it would be *Catácus*. To be more accurate I should rather expect it to have been *Catócus*, and I am inclined to regard the use of *tegernacus* as probably Goidelic rather than Brythonic.

As to the date, Westwood gives no clear indication, but Hübner places the inscription in his third period, namely, the seventh and eighth centuries.

26. LLANDYSILIO, PEMBROKESHIRE: see *Hübner*, 98; *Westwood*, p. 113.

The stone is in the wall of the church, and it reads as follows:—*EVOLENȚȚH | FILH | LITOȚENI | HIC IACIT.* The *g* is of the usual Hiberno-Saxon type, the *n* has its diagonal reversed, *fi* form a ligature, and the lettering is generally somewhat rustic. The scanning is doubtful, but I suggest the following:—

Evóleng | gi fil | i || Litógen | i hic iá | eit ||

The burial place of Evoleng son of Litogen: here he lies.

Hübner places it in his second group, which seems reasonable.

27. MERTHYR MAWR, NEAR BRIDGEND: see *Hübner*, 67; *Westwood*, p. 16; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1899, p. 159.

This is the other cross at Merthyr Mawr, and Mr. Nicholl believes that it was brought to its present position near the

house, from the village of Merthyr Mawr. It has now been thoroughly cleaned of lichen and the reading offers no difficulties except at one point; but previous readings, including my own, have been incomplete or else incorrect in various ways. This is what I make of it now:—

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. [Co]nbellini | The <i>co</i> and the <i>p</i> at the beginning |
| 2. [p]offuit hanc | of lines 1 and 2 are gone, for the |
| 3. cruce[m] pro | corner of the stone has been damaged |
| 4. anima eius | some time or other since Edward |
| 5. <u>SCITLUIFI</u> | Llwyd saw it. The <i>ss</i> consist in |
| 6. herttade | both instances of the angular kind, |
| 7. fratris eiu | which we have also at the end of |
| 8. s' et pater | <i>fratris</i> in line 7. Line 5 consists of |
| 9. eius a me | capitals except the <i>U</i> and the <i>ss</i> . |
| 10. prepara | <i>Sciloc</i> is also made up of capitals |
| 11. tus ✕ SCIOLOC | carefully cut with an oval <i>o</i> standing |

in the bosom of the *L*. The cross curves before *Sciloc* constitute a form probably of the contraction standing for *est* in Latin. The letter at the end of line 9 looks as if meant to be *æ*, and the *a* at the end of line 10 has its heels unduly prolonged to fill the space, and there is a little notch attached to the upper one which almost makes it into *at*. Some of the *r*'s are good capitals, while the others are of the usual debased kind. Several of the letters are damaged by cracks and other imperfections in the surface of the stone: this is the case with the two last letters but one of line 6: the first of the two looks like an imperfect *a*—it is possibly an *e*. The letter following looks like a clumsy *D*, almost square in form, and with its perpendicular coinciding with a crack which extends above and below and covers the perpendicular of the angular *s* of *fratris* in the next line below: unfortunately this inscription offers us no other *d* for comparison.

As regards the metre the cross line divides the epitaph

into two portions, consisting of a pentameter and a half each, thus :—

Conbelli | ni póssu | it | hane crúcem | pro áui | ma ||
 éus Seít | livís | si ||
 Hérttade | frátris éi | us || et páter | éus a | mé ||
 prepará | tus est Scí | loc ||

Conbelline this cross erected
 For the soul of his spy,
 Even Hérttaid his brother; and his *pater*
 Was prepared by me Scíloc.

Conbellini, or as it might be rather expected, *Conbelline*, would seem to be an Irish derivative from some such a shorter name as *Cinwall*, *Cinfall*, or *Cynfall*, which occurs in the *Liber Landavensis* in the place-names Merthir Cynfall, Ecclesia Cinfall and Cirn Cinfall; or else it should be regarded as standing for an early *Cunobelinos*, derived from the name of the king Cunobelinos: this seems preferable. *Scitlivissi* is the genitive of a compound which might be represented as *scedlvisse*, meaning ‘one who has knowledge of news’—an emissary, informer, scout or spy. I have used the word emissary as specially in point, for the Latin *emissarius* was made into Ebissar, which occurs on three different stones in the district as a man’s name. It was treated, doubtless, as the Latin equivalent of *Scedlvisse*, which was probably also used as a proper name, in fact the one of which *Scíloc* (for a fuller form *Scedlóc*) was the hypocoristic form: for more about these words the reader may be referred to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1899, p. 161. Of the name Hérttade I can make nothing; it seems to be the genitive of some such a form as *Erttaid*, especially if the correct reading could be established as Hérttede, and Erttaid or Ertid one might venture perhaps to equate with the man’s name *Erdit*, which occurs in Stoke’s edition of *Patrick*, pp. 192, 349. The Latin *pater* has become in Welsh *pader* and *y pader*

means the *paternoster* or the Lord's prayer, in Irish *paidir* ; but what can *pater* mean in this connection ? On asking my theological friends this question I have had several answers suggested, among others the two following :—(a) The saying of Mass for the Dead was meant, and the term *pater* may have been used by reason of the place given to the paternoster in the Mass. (b) There was an office of “*præparatio ad missam*” in which the paternoster was said by the priest when he prepared himself for saying Mass. As neither of these answers seems quite conclusive, I venture to quote from Haddan and Stubbs, i, 697, an ancient formula for the Benediction of Alms for the Dead, which is also somewhat to the point. They regard it as belonging to Cornwall, and cite it as follows :—“*Creator et Sanctificator elementorum, Pater et Filius et Spiritus Sanctus, Qui es vera Trinitas et Unitas, precamur Te, Domine clementissime Pater, ut elemosina ista fiat in misericordia Tua, ut accepta sit cibū istū (sic) pro anima famuli Tui iff : ut sit benedictio Tua super omnia dona ista.*” This, it is hoped, will suffice to indicate sufficiently the direction in which to look for light on one of the most interesting inscriptions in Wales. As to the man *Scīlōc*, I infer that he belonged to the same family as *Conbellini* and his brother, and also that he was a priest ; are we also to suppose him to have made the cross and carved the inscription, or that he merely composed the latter, and handed it over to a workman to be cut on the stone ?

Hübner gives no guess as to the date, but Westwood, while abstaining from giving any view of his own, cites the late Dr. Petrie as having suggested the year 600 or thereabouts : I should be inclined to say later, but some time, perhaps, in the seventh century.

28. LLANLLYR, IN THE VALE OF AERON, IN CARDIGANSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 124; *Westwood*, p. 135; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1896, p. 120.

Hübner and Westwood are hopelessly wrong in their readings, and my division of the words in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* is also erroneous, as I am now inclined to think. The writing runs down the stone parallel to the shaft of a cross, the top of which is formed into a circle: unfortunately rather more than one half of the stone, and of the cross too, has been split off and lost. But it is possible that the cross was fashioned at the top into a monogram of Christ: the rest reads thus, in the Hiberno-Saxon type of Brythonic letters:—

tesquitus ditoc
madomnuaco
ccon filius asa
itgen dedit

This I would treat as also consisting of three half pentameters and scan as follows:—

Tesquít|us Dít|oc ||
Madómnu | ac Óc|con || fílius Ás|aitgen déd|it.

The usual incidence of the accent in Latin pentameters suggests *Asáitgen* rather than *Ásaitgen*: compare, however, the latter half of such a line as this in Ovid's *Tristia*, "Dissiluit nudo pressa bis uva pede", where *bis* must have had a decided accent. The epitaph may be translated thus:—"Ditoc's plot of ground: MoDomnu and Ocon son of Asaitgén gave it to him." It means that Ditoc was buried in the *tesquitus*—one might have expected it to be written *tesquittum*—or else that he had arranged to be buried there when the time came; and he attached evident importance to his title to the spot which was to be his *locus resurrectionis*. There was an Irish name Occán or Ocán, genitive Ocáin, with which our Ocon is probably to

be identified: see the *Book of Leinster*, 322, and the *Four Masters*, A.D. 1103, 1598. The name *Asaitgen*, genitive *Asaitgin*, I have not met with anywhere else, and the same remark applies to *Ditoc* unless we have it in *Llan Dydoch*, the Welsh name of St. Dogmel's on the Teifi. As to *Madomnu*, he is very possibly to be identified with *Modomnoc*, one of the pupils of St. David. In any case it looks as if the ground belonged to *Oceon*, and that the presiding Saint *Madomnu* was invited to sanction the transaction. The prefix *ma* (unaccented) more usually *mo* 'my', marks *Madomnu* out as a cleric to whom respect was considered to be due. It is, however, not known that *Modomnóc* had anything to do with the church of *Llanllyr*, which suggests that he could only have been there for a comparatively short time. For what is known of him see the *Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, pp. 133, 134, and Stokes's *Gorman*, Feb. 13 and May 18. His full name was *Domon-gen*, and in Ireland he was associated with a place called *Tipra Fachtna*, in the west of Ossory. In any case it is not impossible that the inscription dates about the beginning of the seventh century.

29. *ABERCAR, BETWEEN MERTHYR TYDFIL AND BRECON: see Hübner, 52; Westwood, p. 64; "Arch. Camb.," 1885, p. 341.*

The stone was a long while ago built into the wall of a farm building and broken into three pieces, one of which is missing. The other two were extracted from the wall and taken to his house at Merthyr by Dr. Wilkins, of the Post Office, and there I had an opportunity of examining the lettering. This is all I could make out with certainty: . . . NICCI FILIVS | . . . IC IACIT FECVRI IN HOC TVMVLO. Before NICCI there were traces of another letter, parts of

a or *n*, perhaps the latter part of an *m*, or a portion of a letter followed perhaps by an *i*. The spelling of *hoc* suggests that the adverb was written *hic*, but there is no probability that *h* is the only letter gone at the beginning of the second line. This forms a difficulty in the way of restoring the epitaph in the manner which suggests itself at the first glance, namely, by supposing it to have begun, let us say, as *Maglus Annicci filius hic iacit*, &c. So I conjecture it to have done so with some such a formula as *Tesquitus Annicci* or *Locus Belinici* and to have proceeded with *Filius eius hic iacit*, &c., the person buried being in that case presumably an infant whose own name was not given. The scanning of the latter set of words (with *securi* treated as standing for *secure*) would be as in the two previous epitaphs, as follows, in half pentameters :

Locus Bel|inic|ci ||
Filius é|ius hic iác|it || securi in | hoc túmu|lo ||

The burial place of Belinicus:
His son lies here secure in this barrow.

Hübner places this inscription in his second group.

30. CALDEY ISLAND, OPPOSITE TENBY, PEMBROKESHIRE: see *Hübner*, 94; *Westwood*, p. 107; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1896, pp. 98 *et seq.*

The stone, which is at the Church, has on its edges traces of an Ogam inscription, suggesting the name Magli[a] Dubr[acunas], the genitive of a form of the name which is met with in MSS. as Mael-Doborchon 'the Slave of Doborchú'. The other inscription is in a mixture of minuscule and uncial letters surmounted by a cross, and reads as follows :—

& singno er|ucis in illam | fingsi rogo | omnibus am|mulantibus |
ibi exorent | pro anima | catuoconi.

This consists of an accentual hexameter with a half

pentameter following it, and a truncated hexameter preceding it. Put into the ordinary orthography the scanning may be represented thus:—

Et signo | crúcis | in illam | finxi
 Rógo | ómnibus | ambu lántibus | ibi ex órent
 Pro ánima | Catúóeo | ní||

And with the sign of the cross have I fashioned it:
 I ask all men who here may stroll
 A prayer to say for Cadógan's soul.

The importance of the combination of the hexameter and the half pentameter will appear later: for the present let it suffice that it should be referred to its quantitative model in Horace's *Ode*, iv, 7, opening with the lines—

“ Diffugere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis
 Arboribusque comæ.”

The spellings *singno*, *finxi* and *ammulantibus* appear to be phonetic. The name Catuocon is that of a Brython, now written in Welsh *Cadwgan*; and it retains its penultimate accent even in its English spelling of *Cadogan* to this day. The inscriber seems to have been aware that there was another inscription on the stone, and that is the explanation of his beginning with *et*.

Hübner appears to acquiesce in ascribing it to the end of the ninth century; but Westwood, while not believing it to be more recent than the ninth, was willing to admit that it might be as old as the seventh: that seems to me to be nearer the mark.

iv. CURTAILED HEXAMETERS, GROUP 1.

31. ST. COLUMB MINOR, CORNWALL: see *Hübner*, 13.

The stone reads:—BONEMIMOR— FILL— TRIBVN— that is, “the burial place of Bonememorius son of Tribunus”,

or perhaps "of the Tribune". Bonememorius, with a slight difference of spelling, occurs elsewhere, to wit in epitaphs in Southern Gaul: see the *C. I. L.*, xij, p. 964. Whether it is meant here as the deceased's proper name, however, is not quite clear. If not, one would have to translate "of Tribunus's son of blessed memory," or to that effect, provided one at least of the words in the epitaph be treated as a proper name. It is interesting to notice that the *ll* of *jil_li* had been assimilated here into the *ll* of *filli*. The metre is practically a truncated hexameter, or to give it a more technical name, a dactylic tetrameter, of which lines will be found in Horace's *Odes*, i, 7 and 28, also *Epode*, 12, the scheme is $\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}|\text{---}\text{---}$, so the epitaph scans like "Certus enim promisit Apollo", as follows:—

Bone|*mí*mori | *filli* Tri|*bú*ni.

Hübner places this in his earliest class, and I see no objection to urge against his guess.

32. LLANFAGLAN, NEAR CARNARVON: see Hübner, 147; Westwood, p. 174.

The stone reads:—FILI LOVERNII | ANATEMORI. The letters are contained within a sort of groove or moulding enclosing an oblong, and the metre, which is the same as in the previous instance, explains why the deceased's name comes last, for one has to translate "the burial place of Anatemor son of Loverne". The scanning is as follows:—

Fili | *Ló*vernii | A"*n*ate|*mó*ri.

The language of the author of the epitaph was probably Goidelic; had it been Brythonic we should presumably have not *Anate-mori* but *Anatio-mori*, which would be in Welsh *eneid-fawr* 'great-souled, *μεγαλό-ψυχος*'.

Hübner reads the epitaph upwards, *Anatemori Fili*

Lovernii, but there is no warrant for treating this carefully inscribed stone in that way, nor is there any very evident reason for his placing the epitaph in his second rather than his first group; the spelling with *ii* for *ui* seems to me to form an argument for its antiquity, as that combination very rarely occurs.

33. BUCKLAND MONACHORUM, DEVONSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 25.

The stone is now in the Priory grounds at Tavistock, and shows traces of an Ogam inscription; but the Latin is complete and reads DOBVNNH | FABRI FILI | ENABARRI, where I take the syllables ending with the double consonants to have been meant to bear the stress accent. They suggest that the author of the epitaph's own language was Brythonic. The metre is the same as before, and the scanning is as follows:—

Dobúnni | fábrī | filī Ena|bárrī

The burial place of Dobunnos the smith, son of Enabarr.

The rhythm is like that of the last line of *Ode* i, 7: "Cras ingens iterabimus æquor." The man's name may have been not Dobunnus but Dobunnus Faber, and the former vocable reminds one of the people called Dobunni, whom Ptolemy seems to have placed in the present county of Gloucester, where Cirencester belonged to them. In Enabarrī, the first element is of doubtful meaning, but *barr*- meant head or top: compare No. 8, p. 21 above.

Hübner places the epitaph in his first period.

34. WORTHYVALE. NEAR CAMELFORD, CORNWALL: see *Hübner*, 17; "*Rhys's Lectures*", p. 402.

The Roman writing is legible with the exception of two letters as follows: LATINI IC IACIT | FILIUS MA ARI.

The second *ci* are joined together, the second *i* in *filius* is joined to the foot of the *l*, for the next letter we seem to have *u* rather than *v*, and the *s* is of the gamma shape. The *m* is of the uncial kind, and after *ma* comes a difficulty; at first sight the consonant might be taken to be a *g* or a *c*, but the lower portion of it is complicated by small hollows in the stone, and the top looks more like that of an *f*. This is followed by an *a* which has a nearly perpendicular line joining (from above) the beginning of that letter. If the juncture is accidental, one would read *ia*, but it is more probable that a ligature was intended for **VA** or **HA**. After *ari* there is a longish horizontal groove, which seems, however, to form no part of the inscription; but on the edge to the right there is the end of an Ogam legend, which reads *ni*, probably the end of the genitive *Latini*. It is difficult to choose from among the possibilities of the reading of the other name, such as *Macuari*, *Mafuari*, *Magiari*, *Maenari* or *Magnari*. If one takes the last mentioned, the metre will be that of the Dobunni epitaph: *Latini ic | iacit | filius Maenari*, which may be rendered "the burial place of Latinus: here lies Maenar's son". *Macuari* if treated as *Macuari*, would comport itself, as far as the metre is concerned, in the same way as *Macuari*. But the other alternatives suggest another metre, namely the Iambic trimeter catalectic, and the scanning would be as follows:—

Latin|i ic iac|it fil|ius Ma|fnari.

The rhythm is one of the commonest in *Odes*, i, 4, and ii, 18: take for instance line 8 in the former *Ode*: "Volcanus ardens urit officinas". *Mafuari* suggests analysis into an Irish name *Ma-Fuari*, but the accentuation *Ma-Fuári* stands in the way, not to mention the obscurity surrounding all the names here suggested. The only one which is transparent is *Maenari*, which would seem to resolve itself

into Mac-Nari, that is to say Mac Náir in Irish, which is met with in the *Book of Leinster*, fo. 369^c, where the name occurs of a Soran *m. Nair*. The scanning accordingly would be :—

Latini ic | iácit | filiūs Mac|nári.

The burial place of Latinus : here lies Nár's son.

Hübner places this among the inscriptions of his second period ; but for the Ogam I should have been inclined to conjecture his third period.

35. LLANDEILO LLWYDARTH. PEMBROKESHIRE : see the "*Arch. Camb.*", 1889, p. 307 : 1893, p. 286 ; 1896, p. 300.

The stone reads in Roman letters ANDAGELLH IACIT | FILI CAVETH, which seems to mean "Here lies the body of Andagell, son of Cavet", though one has, it must be confessed, no explicit warrant in any of our epitaphs for introducing the word *Corpus* or any of its equivalents into our inscriptions. This is accompanied by a legend in Ogam writing, which contains the Latin genitive *Cavi* apparently as the equivalent of *Caveti* : compare *Burgocavi*, p. 14 above. The scanning would seem to have been as follows :—

Andágel|li iácit | fili Ca|vétí.

The inscription is the oldest probably of the Llwýdarth group, and I suggest, as a guess, the sixth century.

36. MARGAM, GLAMORGANSHIRE : see *Hübner*, 77 ; *Westwood*, p. 38.

The stone is an old Roman milestone, brought to Margam from Port Talbot, and the later inscription is on the back of it, reading as follows in one line :—

HIC IACIT CANTVSVS PATER PAVLINVS

It scans exactly like the two previous instances :—

Hic iácit | Cantúsus | páter Paul|ínus.

Apparently it means, "Here lies Cantusus, his father was Paulinus"; but possibly the last two words mean that his father Paulinus had the inscription cut and the stone set up; but the other view is perhaps to be preferred: compare No. 14, p. 34. The name Cantusus does not look Goidelic, so I have treated it as Brythonic, accented on the penultimate.

Westwood speaks of this epitaph as being "evidently of a somewhat more recent date" than the Roman military inscription on the front of the stone, which he connected with the second Severus; but Hübner seems more reasonable in placing it in his second group.

37. PATRISHOW, NEAR CRICKHOWELL, BRECKNOCK: see *Hübner*, 33; *Westwood*, p. 71.

The inscription is on a font, and reads in minuscules "Menhir me fecit in tempore Genillin", "Menhir made me in the time of Genillin", which seems to be in the same metre as before. So the scanning is probably the following:—

Ménhir me | fécit in | témp're Gen|illin.

The movement accordingly is the same as that of lines 32 and 34 of *Ode* i, 28; "Debita iura vicesque superbae" and "Teque piacula nulla resolvent". But it would also fit into the scheme of the Iambic trimeter catalectic, which occurs in *Odes*, i, 4, and ii, 18; take for instance the second line of the latter *Ode*, "Mea renidet in domo lacunar". Neither metre, however, would help to decide as to the name *Menhir*, whether it was accented *Menhír*, or *Ménhir*, which I have here assumed to be the case; but for the *h* one would have had no hesitation in accepting the latter, according to the general rule in Welsh.

The name is unfortunately obscure, but Westwood treats

the font as coeval with the church, which he dates from the year 1060. This agrees with the fact that a Genillin, son of Rhys Goch, was in the middle of the 11th century prince of Powys and lord of Ystrad Yw, in which Patrishow is situated.

38. MARGAM, GLAMORGANSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 74; *Westwood*, p. 25; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1899, p. 142.

This fragment of a cross reads in minuscules as follows:—*inomi|ne di f | umi | crux crizdi | prop arabit | grutne | pro anna | ahest*. As regards the lettering, I have to remark that the *z* has usually been misread *t*, but I am not sure that the inscriber did not consider it an *s*, that is to say an angulated *s* reversed. Then as to the spelling, we have in *proparabit* a *b* used with the Late Latin value of *v*—the inscriber meant probably *preparavit*—and he intended the word to be scanned *prop'ra-vit*: compare Houelt's cross, p. 29. *Inomine* represents the pronunciation he gave *in nomine*, and *anna* is instructive as the shortening of *anima*: see p. 30. With regard to *di*, I take that to be an abbreviation for *dei* or *dī* as it is also found written: see pp. 29, 35. The reading *Anest*, that is *Anést*, has to be given up in favour of *Ahest*, that is *Ahest*, which fits the metre better. The scanning seems to be as follows:—

In nómin|e déi | súmmi crúx | Chrísti |
Prop'rávit | Grútne | pro ánma | Áhest |

In the name of God the Highest the Cross of Christ:
Grutne has prepared it for the soul of Aches.

The hiatus between *anna* and *Ahest* is remarkable; but even if one should prefer treating it (in spite of the jostling of accents) as *ánm' Ahest*, it would presumably come under a form of this metre, as will be seen when we come to the instances in Group 3. It is right to add that it

would be possible, perhaps, to treat this and the next two or three epigraphs as instances of the metre called Iambic trimeter catalectic, but on the whole it seems more probable that they are to be regarded as based simply on a scheme of truncated hexameter.

The name *Ahest* occurs in the *Liber Landavensis* as *Aches*, pp. 32, 44, where a place is mentioned called Tref Bledgur mab Aches; and p. 277, where there is a mention of a certain *Audi filium Achess* as a priest ordained for a church called *Launquern*, supposed to be Llanwerne in Herefordshire. Now one of the meanings of *aches* as a common noun is that of the muse of poetry, and it reminds me of the Irish verb *adchiam* or *adchiam*, 'I see', which has as its preterite passive an old participle *adchess*, 'was seen', plural *atchessa*, with the enclitic form *accas*, 'visum est'. With the latter is connected the word *éces* or *éices*, genitive *éicis*, 'a sage', more literally doubtless 'a seer or one who has visions': the Welsh *Mab Aches* is the equivalent of the Irish name *Mac iní Éicis* (*Book of Leinster*, 363^r, 373^b), 'Son of the Sage'. These forms, *atchess*, *accas*, *éces*, come from earlier ones with the stem *ad-ques-ta-* or *ate-ques-ta-*, and the Welsh word was borrowed probably after *qu* had been reduced to *c* in Goidelic, and the thematic vowel dropped. Then as to this inscription, it must have been written before *st* was made into *ss*, *s*; that is to say, probably before the eighth century, and before Goidelic had ceased to be spoken in Glamorgan. As to the confusion of the synonymous prefixes *ad* and *ate*, see Zimmer's *Keltische Studien*, ii, 70: the form postulated by Welsh *aches* is *ath-chest* or *ath-chess*; for it is hard to say whether it had been reduced in pronunciation to *achess* or not before it was adopted in Welsh. We have a parallel instance in *Caffo* in *Ilangaffo*, the name of a church in Anglesey, already mentioned. *Caffo* represents here, probably, a

form of the Irish name *Cuthboth* or *Cuthbad* (genitive), with the *b* pronounced successively *v* and *f*, or else Irish *Cuthmag*, genitive *Cuthmoga*: compare the Mayo place-name *Breañfíy*, the modern continuator of *Breachmag*, a name occurring also in Wales, where it is sounded *Brechfa*, in Carmarthen-shire. As to the former see Miss Stokes's *Irish Christian Inscriptions*, ii, 46. The Welsh cognates of *aches* are to be found in the *paith* of *gobaith* 'hope', and the *pys* of *hy-s-bys* as in *gwr hysbys* 'a wise man in the sense of sorcerer or wizard'.

Westwood dates the cross and the inscription in the eighth or ninth century; but I should be inclined to put it back towards the end of the seventh century, for reasons already suggested, to which I may add, as having some weight in the scale, the fact of our having here an *h* used for *ch*: compare *Brohomagli* in No. 5, p. 15. It is impossible, however, to sever it much from the Houelt cross, for which accordingly the ninth century would be too late.

39. MENABILI, NEAR FOWEY, IN CORNWALL: see *Hübner*, 20.

The stone offers great difficulties owing to the bad state of preservation of the inscription; but I have examined it more than once, and I think I am right in giving the latter as **DRVSTAGNI IC IACIT | CVNOMORI FILIVS**, "the burial place of Drystan: here lies Cynvor's son". The *d* is reversed, the first *n* has its diagonal the wrong way, and the *m* is upside down looking like a *w*. The scanning seems to be the following:—

Drustágnj ic | iácit Cun|ómori filius.

Hübner, who had only a very bad copy of this epitaph, placed it in his second group: I am not sure whether it should not be considered somewhat earlier.

40. MAES LLANWRTHWL, NEAR DOLAU COTHI, CARMARTHENSHIRE:
see Hübner, 83; Westwood, p. 81; and Rhys's "Lectures", p. 391,
 where their reading is corrected.

The stone was found with the Paulinus monument, mentioned at p. 2 above; and it is housed with it at the residence of the Johnes family at Dolau Cothi. The ends of the lines are gone, but there is good evidence that, when complete, the epitaph read: TALORH | ADVENTH | MAQVERIGH | FILIVS. Let us take the metre first: now as *Maquerīgi* is etymologically not Brythonic, one may probably rule out the accentuation *Maquérigi*. In the next place, though the apparent number of syllables would suggest the Senarius, and though it could be treated as an instance of the Iambic trimeter catalectic, it is more probable that the scanning is the following:—

Talorj Ad|vénti Ma|querīgi | filius.

Now as to the translation of the epitaph, Talori and Maquerigi imply nominatives which would have been written in Latin *Talorius* or *Talorus*, and *Maquerigius* or *Maquerigus*: I give the preference to the adjectival forms in both names. The number of ways in which the epitaph may be construed is embarrassing, the following are some of them: 1. Take the names to belong to a single individual and it will then mean "Talorius Adventus Maquerigius's son". The objection to this is that while it gives the father three names, it leaves the son without one at all, in spite of its being the latter's monument. 2. Suppose *Talori* to be a nominative for an earlier and fuller form *Talori-s* or *Talo-riæ*, and the uncertainty as to the construction disappears; but I have failed to discover any trace of such a name. 3. *Adventus* is not an uncommon cognomen in the *Corpus* (v. 436, vij 187, 440, 1003, xij 813), but I have not come across it there as the *nomen* or name of anybody; so if we follow that cue we might treat the son's

name as Talorius Adventus, and the father's as Maquerigius; but this last looks less like a name than a surname or epithet to follow a name. 4. Discard the Roman distinction, as one has often to do, as between *nomen* and *cognomen*, and treat Talorius as the son's name, leaving for the father the suggestive one of Adventus Maquerigius. This also is liable to objections, but on the whole they are perhaps less serious than those in the other cases, and I translate accordingly:—"The burial place of Talorius, son of Adventus Maquerigius"; or if it is thought preferable: "This is the burial place of Talorius: he was son of Adventus Maquerigius". That is, however, unnecessary, as the analogy of other Celtic inscriptions make it by no means obligatory that the apposition should be in the genitive case: it may pass into the nominative, as I suppose here in the case of *jilius*. A word now as to the Celtic names on this stone: *Maquerigi* at first sight suggests a compound of some kind, with the Goidelic word whose genitive meets us so often as *maqui* 'son or boy', but the form this takes in other inscriptions in the Latin language is *mac(c)u* or *mac(c)o* indeclinable, as for instance in *Maccu-Decceti* and *Maccu-Treni*, both nominative, and *Macco-Decheti* and *Macu-Treni*, both genitive. What, then, is *maque* in *Maquerigi*? I can make nothing of it but the genitive of *maqua* 'daughter', a word of rare occurrence in early Goidelic inscriptions, owing, for one thing, doubtless to the fact that they seldom condescend to commemorate women at all. But the two following instances are beyond doubt: "Tria maqua Mailagni", 'Tria daughter of Mailán', found at Ballintaggart in Kerry, and "Muddossa maqua At . . .", 'Muddossa daughter of A.', from Knockrour in the same county, and now housed here in the Pitt-Rivers Museum. *Maque* would be the genitive of *maqua*; if, however, it is preferred to regard *maque* as merely

equivalent to the *Maccu* of *Maccu-Decceti*, we should have in *Maquerigi* a reference to a king's son rather than a king's daughter, in which case *Maquerigius* might perhaps be treated as merely meaning 'of royal descent, or, of the rank of a king's son', a term to be construed somewhat in the same way as *tegernacus*, 'of the rank of a *tigerne*', for instance on the Catacus Stone mentioned at p. 49. But it looks more probable that *Maquerigius* was an epithet or surname based on some such a Goidelic description as *ver maquē rīgas*, that is '*vir filie regis*, or king's daughter's husband, or more probably *maqu maquē rīgas*, '*filius filie regis*, or king's daughter's son', in any case the condensed history of an adventurer who was possibly called *Adventus* by reason of his coming as a stranger from another state. Presumably, unable to name his father, the only account he could give of his descent was that he was son of a king's daughter, a fact which would naturally exercise those who gave him hospitality in Dyfed, and result in their inventing for him the epithet underlying *Maquerigi*. This would unmistakably imply that he came from the Pictland of the North, and the conjecture is to some extent countenanced by the name of his son, as we shall see. *Talorius* is to be compared with *Talargan*, *Tal Aryant*, later *Talarian*, supposed to mean 'Silver-browed, or having a silver forehead', and *Talhaearn* 'Him of the iron brow'. Following these parallels we are led to *Tal-eur* or *Tal-euriu* 'golden-browed', but no such name is recorded in Welsh as far as I know. The Latin *aurum* 'gold' was borrowed into Welsh as *our*, later *eur* and *aur* 'gold', but in Irish it became *ōr* (genitive *ōir*), and this or rather the adjective *aureus* 'golden' as *ōre*, genitive *ōri*, is in fact what we have in *Tal-ōri*. Here we have therefore a distinctly Goidelic name, and it appears elsewhere borrowed by the Picts of the North, whose

chronicles show such names as Talore, Talore, Talorg, Talargan, Talorean, Tolarean, and other forms in utter confusion, as anyone may satisfy himself by a glance at Skene's *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*. Whether the MSS. are not too unreliable to enable one to make out which name belonged to which man in question I cannot say; but the identification of the name *Talore*, genitive *Talori*, suggests one of the distinctions to be made; for *Talore* occurs too often and too persistently to be a mere error: possibly some of the instances of *Talore* are to be treated as misreadings of *Talore*. On the other hand, the trisyllabic forms, such as Talargan, Talorcen and the like, represent the Brythonic *Tal-argant*, which, when the *t* was disposed of, would sound to a Pict like a genitive, so he readily provided it with a quasi nominative Talarg, Talorg, or Talore and the like: these are the lines on which the Pictish name is to be sorted, and so far as I can see they present no instance of *Talhacarn* or *Taliessin*, though anything is possible in the case of names so carelessly written. *Vice versa* the Pictish *Talore* confirms my treatment of *Talori* as the genitive of *Talōrius*. Goidelic *Talōre*. I may add that we appear to have a partially kindred name in the feminine *Oria*, in case it comes from the Latin name *Aurius*, at Penmachno in Carnarvonshire (*Hübner*, 137; *Westwood*, p. 175). The absence otherwise of the name Talorius or Talore in Wales and its use among the Picts seems to suggest that the father of Talorius was an exile or adventurer from the North, who was kindly received in South Wales, and lastly that his son was called by a name common presumably in his father's family.

Hübner places this epitaph among those of his second period, by which he meant the sixth and seventh centuries.

41. Other epitaphs written in the same metre seem to be the following, which I abstain from discussing one by one :—

Adveeti filius Guani hic iacit. *Arch. Camb.*, 1895, pp. 180-2.

Avitoria filia Cunigni. *Arch. Camb.*, 1889, pp. 1-4, 96, 224; 1893, p. 285.

Camelorigi fili Fannuci. *Hübner*, 95.

Dis Manibus Barrecti Carantei. *Westwood*, p. 157, pl. 78.

XPI Vailathi fili Vrochani. *H.*, 21.

Macaritini fili Beri : ci. *H.*, 80.

Maccu-Treni Saliciduni. *Rhys's "Lectures"*, p. 382.

Mavoh[eni] fili Lunarchi Cocci. *H.*, 233.

Quenatauci ie Dinui filius. *H.*, 3.

Quenvendani fili Barcuni. *H.*, 91.

Rialobrani Cunovali fili. *H.*, 2.

Rugniatio fili Vendoni. *H.*, 49; *Rhys's "Lectures"*, p. 381.

Severini fili Severi. *H.*, 87.

Vennisetli fili Ercagni. *Rhys's "Lectures"*, p. 392.

iv. CURTAILED HEXAMETERS, GROUP 2.

42. DYFFRYN BERN, NEAR PEMBRYN IN SOUTH CARDIGANSHIRE:
see Hübner, 115; *Westwood*, p. 146.

The stone reads CORBALENQI IACIT ORDOVS, "here Corbaleng the Ordovician lies". The metre is probably the same that we have already had, and the scanning would seem at first sight to be Córba|le"ngi | iácit Or | dóus, but neither *Ode* i, 7, i, 28, nor *Epode* 12, has a line which corresponds. The only other possibility is

Corbá|lengi | iácit Or|dóus,

which suggests a trisyllabic scheme :—

Corbáleng|i iácit | Ordóus.

This is practically to treat it as belonging to a distinct metre, but the accentuation is exactly that of lines 4 and 24 in the former *Ode*, and of the last line of the latter *Ode*—"Injecto ter pulvere eurras". I take Corbalengi to stand for a nominative *Corbalengi-s*, for which we have the analogy of Irish *Dūnlaing* or *Dānling* 'Dowling', genitive *Dānlinge* (also *Dūnlangi*, later declension *Dūnlung*, genitive *Dūnlaing*): see Stoke's *Patrick*, pp. 184, 308, 331, 342, 466. As to the hiatus in *Ordous* compare *Duari* and *Paani* mentioned under No. 55. One would have expected *Ordovia* or *Ordoia*.

The letters are all capitals, and Hübner places the inscription among those of his first period: Westwood's opinion points to a similar conclusion.

43. LLANHAMLACH, NEAR BRECON: see Hübner, 44; Westwood, p. 69, pl. 38; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1874, p. 332.

On the face of the stone appears a Latin cross with figures, supposed by Westwood to represent the Virgin Mary and St. John standing beneath the arms of the cross, and on one edge of the stone is the inscription:—*Iohannis* || *moridic surrexit hunc lapidem*. The first word is separated from the rest by a groove, and the whole may probably be rendered "The Cross of John: Moridic set up this stone". Needless to say, *surrexit* ought to have been *erexit*, as on the Llangaffo stone, p. 22, and probably *lapidem* was also meant to be shortened in pronunciation in the way suggested in the case of the latter. The scanning might be that of the metre called *Senarius*, provided *Iohannis* were treated as a trisyllable; or else that of a truncated hexameter if that vocable retained its greater length, as follows:—*Iō, hānnis: Mor, ídic sur, réxit hunc | lāp'dem*. But on the whole I am disposed to follow the division

indicated by the inscriber, and to read in two lines, thus :—

Crux Iohannis :
Moridic | surrëxit | hunc láp'dem.

In that case the verse has exactly the rhythm guessed in the case of the Corbalengi epitaph.

Westwood describes the letters on this stone as being of an early character, resembling those generally termed Anglo-Saxon uncials and minuscules, “and as indicating a date prior to the introduction of the Gothic angulated letters by the Normans in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries”. Perhaps one may assign the inscription to the ninth century or even the eighth.

44. NEVERN CHURCHYARD, PEMBROKESHIRE : see *Hübner*, 102 ; *Westwood*, p. 103.

The stone was originally in the churchyard, whence it was taken away to be a gate-post on a farm in the neighbourhood, where it was discovered by me, and whence it has been since restored to the churchyard. The left-hand angle bears *Vitaliani* in a clear Ogam, and on the face of the stone—written across it *more Romano*, contrary to what Hübner thought—is the following :—VITALIANI EMERETO. The *n* is reversed, and *al* form a ligature : on the whole the letters are tall and more than usually good for this kind of epitaph. *Vitalianus* does not appear to have been a very common name, but it will be found in De Rossi's Vol. i, No. 1038, and it appears in its Old Welsh form as the *Guitolion* underlying the manuscript readings of Nennius, *Guitolin*, *Guitholin*, *Guttolion*, *Guitholion*, in the genealogy of Fernmail : see Mommsen's *Chronica Minora*, iii, 49 (p. 193), where we have Vortigern represented as son of *Guitaul*, son of *Guitolion*, names which

would be in Latin, *Vitalis* or *Vitalius*, and *Vitalianus* respectively.¹

If this masterpiece of condensation was meant as verse, as I am inclined to think it was, it might be scanned *Vitaliáni e méreto*, and interpreted as meaning "the monument of Vitalianus, given to him as *emeritus*", one who has deserved it, one who has died having completed his service. It refers probably to his military career and his services to his people, though it admits of being interpreted metaphorically in a religious sense. It might be treated as *Vitaliani e mereto*, but that appears to me less probable as being somewhat too classical.

Hübner has placed it in his first class, and if any of our inscriptions date before the close of the fourth century

¹ Doubtless Guitolin was a kindred name current probably in the same family and representing a Latin *Vitalinus*, which appears in a Corkaguiny Ogam (Journal of the Royal Society of Irish Antiquaries, 1902, pp. 36, 37) as *Vitalin*, later *Fidlin*. It figures in an unexplained passage in the Nennian *Historia Brittonum*: see Mommsen's *Chronica Minora*, iij. p. 20.), where one reads:—"Et a regno Guorthigirni usque ad discordiam Guitolini et Ambrosii anni sunt duodecim, quod est Guoloppum, id est Catgnuloph". It should be rendered—"And from the reign of Vortigern to the quarrel of Guitolin and Ambrosius there is a space of twelve years, which is empty, that is, empty of war". The scribe responsible for the Latin came to a Brythonic adjective which he did not understand: it proves to have been *guolom*, pronounced *guolor*, the exact equivalent of Mod. Irish *falun* (not *folloim*), Mod. Irish *folamh*, Sc. Gaelic *falamh* 'empty': compare Welsh *gweili*, 'empty', Breton *goullô*, *gulin*. The antiquity of the gloss is suggested also by the use of *pp* as equivalent to *ph*, which is here inexactly used for *v*. The historical interest of the passage as shedding light on the ubiquitous presence of the Déisi on our coasts, not only from Waterford to St. David's, but possibly from Kerry to Kent, raises questions too large to be discussed in a note: compare the *Proceedings of the British Academy*, i. 56; note also that it is in Fermail's pedigree one meets with *Mepurit* mentioned at p. 25 above. In spite of the Latin and Brythonic appearance of that pedigree, it may be taken to have been fundamentally Goidelic.

this is likely to be one of them. In fact, I see no reason why it should not prove to be the epitaph of Vortigern's grandfather, presumably a prince of the Dési of Dyfed.

45. The following inscriptions appear to be in a similar form of curtailed hexameter:—

Sagrani fili Cunotami. *H.*, 106.

Veracius presbyter hic iacit. *H.*, 145.

Curcagni fili Andagelli. *W.*, p. 86; *Arch. Camb.*, 1876,
p. 141; 1894, p. 81; 1896, p. 134.

Doniert rogavit pro anima. *H.*, 22.

iv. CURTAILED HEXAMETERS, GROUP 3.

46. YSTRADFELLTE, BRECKNOCK: see *Hübner*, p. 50; *Westwood*, p. 65.

The stone reads in very debased capitals, DERVACH FILIVS IVSTH IC IACIT “the burial place of Dervac: here lies the son of Justus.” The lettering is very queer, for not only are *d* and *s* reversed, but *a* and *t* are upside down; *j* make the usual ligature. The inscription, in spite of any possible doubt as between *Dervaci* and *Derváci*, the former of which is probably to be preferred, as the Brythonic form might be expected to have been *Dervóci*, seems to scan as follows:—

Dervaci | filius | Jústj ic | iacit.

That is, I take it to end with two dissyllabic feet, and one might compare Horace's *Ode* i, 28, line 2—“Mensorem cohibent, Archyta”; but that line is itself somewhat exceptional, and as the metre was perhaps never very

common, it seems preferable to regard our line as a truncated hexameter, but consisting of that part which represents the first four feet. The choice of feet, however, which that would imply is subject to one limitation—the verse must have at least one dactylic foot; and it is needless to mention that, if it ends with a dactyl followed by a dissyllabic foot, it is treated as belonging, not here but to one or other of the two groups of which specimens have already been given.

Hübner places this epigraph in his third group, that is to say in the seventh or the eighth century: I should be inclined to say that this dates from the former, let us say the close of the seventh century.

47. MARGAM, GLAMORGAN: *see Hübner, 73; Westwood, p. 29.*

The stone reads:—Crux. $\overline{\text{xpi}}$. | + Enniaun. | pro anima. | guorgoret. | fecit. This I am inclined to divide as follows, treating the longer line as a truncated hexameter:—

Crux Christi:

Enniaun pro | áu'ma Guor | góret | fécit.

Einion made it for the soul of Gwrward.

It belongs to the period of the old Welsh Glosses, that is to say that of the ninth and tenth centuries; but one ought perhaps to regard that period as extending back into the eighth.

48. Other instances of the curtailed hexameter seem to offer themselves in the following, that is if one attach no excessive importance to the secondary stress, which is here left unmarked:—

Bríaci | fili | Éva | lengi. *Arch. Camb.*, 1896, 303 ; 1897, 133, 329.

Dóbitue | i filius | Évo | lengi. *II.*, 109 (with Ogam).

Cáturug | i fili | Lóver | naci. *II.*, 231.

To these may be added from the Whithorn inscription, to be described next, the two lines :—

CHRISTE | te domin | u m | lau | damu s].

Et filia | súa | ánni | quínti.

Possibly one may class also in this group the following with a final dactyl :—

Sabíni | fili | Macco | Décheti. *II.*, 26.

Hic jacit | mûlier | bóna | Nóbili[s]. *II.*, 162.

The question, however, as to the latter is whether *Nobili* (for *Nobilis*) was meant to be pronounced *Nobli* ; and as to the former whether the modifying of *Maqui Deceddus* into the Brythonic Latin form of *Macco-Decheti*, carried with it the pronouncing of the Goidelic name as *Dechéti*, after the Brythonic fashion. To these possible instances of curtailed hexameters ending with a dactylic foot may be added from No. 50, to be discussed in the fourth group, the verse :—

Prónepus | Eter | náli Ved | ómavi.

49. WHITHORN, WIGTONSHIRE.

The stone was found in 1890, by the late Mr. William Galloway, in the course of excavations conducted by him for the late Marquess of Bute, on the site of the ancient priory founded by St. Ninian, the Candida Casa of ecclesiastical history. I published a reading in *The Academy*, September 5, 1891, p. 201. Subsequently it was examined by Mr. Haverfield, who found that I had overlooked the monogram of Christ at the top of the stone. On the last day of July 1903, I paid another visit

to the stone, and was able to corroborate my friend as to the monogram; in other respects my reading is practically the same as before, as follows, with the ligatures resolved:—

XPI
TE DOMINV
LAVDAMV
LATINVS
ANNORVM
·XXXV ET
FILIA SVA
ANNI· V
IC FINVM
FECERTV
NEPVS
BARROVA
DI

The monogram is of the kind given in Hübner's Nos. 1 and 31, and may be described as an X bisected perpendicularly by P, but the top portion of the P is gone with a certain amount of the top edge of the stone, where it is left rough. Several of the consonants are now very indistinct, such as *om* in the first line, not to mention several of the final ones of the seven first lines. But the final *m* of *dominum* and the final *s* of *laudamus* were probably never there. The *an* of the fourth line is a ligature, while *anni* of the seventh is written in full, and the *v* seems to have a point prefixed to it, as in the case of the other numeral *xxv*; but after the *v* there may have been an *i*, making it into *vi* instead of *v*: I could not be sure. The *s* of *sinum* (for *signum*) is of the angular or gamma form. The *h* of *hic* is absent, and the *n* of *fecerut* has not been even indicated. The form of the letters *f* and *i* deserves mention; the letter *e* is tall, with its three bars very short, and *f* has also three bars, but it differs from *e* in having its top one longer and sloping upwards, while the *i* is like the *e*, except that it lacks the little bar in the middle. On the other hand, the last *i* of all has a short stroke across it near the bottom, but I hesitate to read it *e*.

The spelling *nepus* for *nepos* is not peculiar to this epitaph, but the word is remarkable here as the nominative to a plural verb: in fact it seems to have been introduced to render the native word *mocu*, which was not restricted

in its signification to one individual of a clan or tribe. Who the *Moen Barrovadi* were I cannot tell, but they were Piets or Goidels, certainly not Brythons. There is nothing distinctly Brythonic about the epitaph, unless it be the *o* of *Barrovadi*, for which one might have expected *Barravadi*; and until the name is identified one cannot tell whether the final *i* represents anything more than the Latin genitive ending provided for the occasion.

The whole when put into the ordinary spelling seems to scan thus, in three shortened hexameters followed by a pentameter, as to which, however, I am by no means certain:—

CHRISTE | te dōmin | um laud | ámus
 Latínus | annórum | trigínta | quínque
 Et filia | súa | ánni | quínti |
 Hic sígnum | fecér | unt || Népos Ba'r | rová | dí ||

Christ, Thee as our lord we praise:
 Latinus at five and thirty here is laid
 And in her fifth year his daughter.
 The sign at the head the Barrovadians made.

The sign mentioned means in the first place the monogram at the head of the inscription, but secondarily it applies doubtless to the whole monument. It is a singular record of the family or tribe joining to set up a tombstone to the memory of one presumably of their number, together with his infant daughter.

One could hardly venture to date this monument earlier than the sixth century: it may be later.

IV. CURTAILED HEXAMETERS, GROUP 4.

Up to this point we have been occupied with part hexameters of four feet each, which are the most usual on the stones. But we are now coming to instances consisting

of five feet each: they are, so to say, short of the first foot only, as in the following instances:—

50. MAEN LLYTHYRŌG, ON MARGAM MOUNTAIN, GLAMORGANSHIRE:
see *Hübner*, 71; *Westwood*, p. 23.

The inscription is in capitals, except the letter *h*, two of the final *i*'s are horizontal, and all the *a*'s are upside down; *fi* and *li* are represented by ligatures, but the letters are otherwise better cut than the average of inscriptions of the kind. On the top of the stone is a small Maltese cross, which is joined by a sort of connecting line with the *jilius* of the epitaph, which reads as follows:—

BODVOCH	hIC IACIT	The Cross of Bodvoc: here lies
✕—FILIVS	CATOTIÇIRNI	the son of Catutegernios,
PRONEPVS	ETERNALI	great grandson of Æternalis
VEDOMAVH		of Vedomagus.

The first part forms a curtailed hexameter of five feet, and the rest seems to be a similar one of four. Accordingly the whole would scan as follows:—

Bodvóci | hic iáeit | filiſ | Cátotig|írni
Prónepus | Éter|náli Ved|ómavi

Pronepus stands for *pronepos*; in fact *nepus* also occurs for *nepos*; and *Eternali* for *Æternalis*, derived from *Æternus*, which, as *Eternus*, genitive *Eterni*, occurs more than once in our inscriptions in Wales. *Bodvoci* is the genitive of the Brythonic *Bodvōco-s*, a name met with abbreviated as **BODVO**, **BODVOC**, **BODVOS** on coins found mostly in Gloucestershire and the west of Oxfordshire: see Sir John Evans's *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, pp. 134-9. *Bodv-ōco-s* was the Brythonic form of what was *Bodvāco-s*, genitive *Bodvāci* in Gaulish: see Holder *s. v.* *Catotigirni* stands for the genitive of *Catutegernio-s*, which makes in Welsh

Cuttegirn and *Catëyrn* 'war-lord or battle prince'. The place-name in its early form would be *Vedo-magos*, but there is reason to suppose the final *s* of *magos* 'field or plain', to have been dropped pretty early. On the Continent the word was treated as *magus* in Latin, as for instance in *Augusto-magus*, 'the field of Augustus', and *Ratú-magus*, *Rotó-magus*, 'the field of the *ráth* or fortification', the name of which was made into *Rotomagus*, *Rotomus*, and finally *Rouen*. That is to say *magus* was treated as of the same declension as *dominus*, *regnum*, whereas it really was an *s* neuter of the declension in Celtic which corresponded to that of *genus*, *generis*, in Latin; but here we seem to have evidence of its being treated differently, for from *Vedomagu(s)* a genitive *Vedomagu-i* seems to have been formed, and the latter with the *y* elided makes our *Vedomau-i*. The Welsh representative should be *gwyd-fa*, and there is such a word, but it means a monument of the dead or a tomb, for *magos* has been reduced to *ma*, mutated *va* or *fa*, meaning no longer a field or plain, but merely a place whether large or small. For the wider meaning there is a derivative *maes* 'a field', from some such a stem as *maes-to-* or *maes-tu-*. It is more likely, however, that our place-name corresponded in meaning and origin to the Irish *fiad-mag* (the genitive *fiadh-moigi* occurs in Windisch's *Irische Texte*, p. 79). This meant a field or plain abounding with deer or other game (*fiad*). This word occurs in *fiad-mil*, in Welsh *gwyd-fil*, 'a wild animal', and similarly *fiad-mag* would be in Welsh *gwyd-fa*, with some such a meaning as deer field. Modern Welsh pronunciation would hardly distinguish between a possible *gwyd-fa*=*vīdu-magos*, 'wood field', and *gwyd-fa*=*vīdo-magos*, 'deer field', to neither of which *gwyd-fa* in the sense of a monument would seem to belong, unless it be that the burial place was purposely left to be

a wilderness in the undisturbed possession of wild animals, and that in Brythonic the word for such a wilderness came to mean a graveyard.

Hübner places this inscription among those of his second period, but Westwood would appear to have entertained the possibility of its being of the fifth or the early part of the sixth century.

51. TREVENA, TINTAGEL, CORNWALL: *see the "Arch. Camb."*, 1895, p. 58.

The stone is an ornamented cross, now in the garden of the Wharnccliffe Hotel. It is in parts difficult to decipher, but the following is Mr. Langdon's reading of the front:—*MAȚ HEVS MAR CVS LVCA S IOh*, and of the back:—*ÆLN AT + FECIT HĀC CRV CEM P A [[N]]MA SŪ*. The *c*'s are all square, and the *h* at the end of the first line is duly provided with a mark of abbreviation: the same may be expected to have been indicated in the case of *pro* on the other face, unfortunately my notes of my examination of the stone in 1896 have been lost in the hands of an editor. Taking the foregoing reading to be substantially correct, we have two curtailed hexameters of four and five feet each as follows:—

Mathéus | Márcus | Lúcas Io | háñnes.
Ælnat | fécit hanc | crúcem pro | ánima | súa.

As to the age of this monument I can hardly venture a guess, but I should not suppose it earlier than the eighth century.

52. GESEL GYFARCH, NEAR TREMADOC, CARNARVONSHIRE: *see "Arch. Camb."*, 1882, pp. 161-5.

The stone is at the farm house of Gesel Gyfarch, and has been described by me in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

The top and the lower side of the inscription have been trimmed off by a mason, but what remains reads downwards as follows, with the ligatures resolved:—FILI CVNALIPI | CVNACI [IC] IACIT | I BECCVRI. In both instances *ua* form a ligature, so do *fi* and *er*, which is more unusual. The *e* is rounded, *€*, like the *e* next to it, but the next *e* is angular, *<*. The letters are all capitals, but the stone, which is greenstone, has on it a sort of hard patch, which interfered with the cutting of the second line, so that the *ia* of *iácit* are out of line with the other letters, and that it is hard to say whether *ic* or *hic* was ever there. Fortunately that does not matter to the metre, but the second verse is hopelessly gone, so that one cannot tell whether it was a curtailed hexameter, say of four feet, or else a pentameter or half-pentameter. The first portion makes the other verse five feet of accental hexameter, as follows:—

Fili | Cu"na|lípi | Cúna*c*i ic | i*á*cit.

The grave of Cunalip's son Cuna*c*: here he lies.

I take the accentuation to be Goidelic, and if so the unusual position of the father's name, *Cunaci*, is explained: it was the only word that would yield the dactyl the inscriber wanted in the last foot but one. The case has a parallel in *Fili Lovernii Anatemori* on the Llanfaglan stone, p. 58. The name *Cunac-i* of the son, is a reduced form of a compound like the father's name *Cunalip-i*; it survives in Welsh as *Cynawg*, *Cynog*, as for instance, in Llan Gynog in Montgomeryshire. As to *Cunalip-i*, it should make in modern Welsh either *Cynllib* or *Cynllyb*; the former is the more probable, as we have a kindred *Libiau* (for instance in the *Liber Landavensis*), in modern Welsh *Llibio*, as in Llan Llibio in Anglesey. In that manuscript the name should be *Conlip*, but it does not

appear to occur, though a derivative does, *Conlipan*. Here the accentuation of the epitaph has been treated as Goidelic, but the *p* of *Cunalipi* looks Brythonic: in fact *Conlipan* seems to be represented in Irish by *Conligan*, on which see the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 1902, pp. 20, 21, and O'Donovan's edition of the *Topographical Poems* (Dublin, 1862), p. 133, note 769. Add to this that *Baccuri* is a genitive which appears in Irish Chronicles as *Bicoir*; the Four Masters have it, under A.D. 620, in the designation of a man whom they call Artur mac Bicair, and Tigernach, according to Stokes, *Revue Celtique*, xvii, 178, has "ab Artuir filio Bicoir Britone"; and Professor K. Meyer, in Nutt's *Voyage of Bran*, i, 84, finds the same entry in the Bodleian MS., Rawlinson, B. 488, fo. 9b, 2, where one reads:—*Mongan mac Fiachna Lurgan ab Artuir filio Bicoir Pretene lapite percussus interit*,¹ "Mongan mc Fiachna Lurgan dies struck with a stone by Arthur, son of Bicor of Preten". This last word seems practically identical with the old Welsh Priten, meaning either Prydyn, the country of the Cruithni or Picts, or else Prydain, the whole of our Island. The description of Arthur as a Brython, as of the Brythons, or as a Welshman, arose doubtless out of the attempt to guess the meaning of the unusual form *Pretene*; so that we may still doubt that he and his father were Brythons. It is evident, however, that the family had come under Brythonic influence, at any rate that of the fame of Arthur; the name *Artur* is that of the Brythonic hero, and on the spread of it see Zimmer's *Nennius Vindicatus*, pp. 283, 284. In the *p* of *Cunalipi* one detects the same Brythonic influence, and that is all

¹ Besides *Pretene*, the spellings *lapite* and *Artuir* are of considerable interest, especially the expedient of indicating the sound of Brythonic *ur* by introducing an *i*.

the more relevant as the obscurity and unusualness of the name Beccur or Bicor, makes it almost certain that we have a reference in the epitaph to the same man who is mentioned in the chronicle entry just cited. It is unfortunate that the fragmentary state of the stone does not permit us to see what relation he was to Cunalip; we shall probably be safe in assuming that he represented an earlier generation. Perhaps one might add that we have here a glimpse of the family in the process of adopting Brythonic as their language. Their connection with Cantyre, where Mongán was killed, and with North Wales, points to their being Goidels or Scots rather than Brythons.

These surmises would point to the seventh century, possibly to the eighth, as the date of the inscription.

53. LLANNOR, NEAR PWLLHELI, CARNARVONSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 138; *Westwood*, p. 181; and *Rhys's "Lectures"*, p. 367.

The stone is in the churchyard at Llannor, where it had formerly been one of the gate-posts. This use involved damaging a portion of the second line; but the name *Loculiti* which has suffered is fairly certain. The letters are all debased capitals except the *h*, and the reading is as follows:—FIGVLINI FILI | LOCVLITI hic IACIT. *Figulini* is evidently the genitive of a Latin *Figulinus*, which might have also been spelt *Figlinus*: here it is to be treated as such. So the scanning I adopt is the following:—

Fig'líni | filí | Locu|liti hic íacit

The grave of Figulinus son of Loculit; here he lies.

Figulinus was possibly a Christian name adopted with direct reference to St. Paul's words: "But we have this treasure in earthen vessels", etc., II Cor. iv, 7. A

partially cognate form to *Locu-liti* occurs in *Litogen-i* and Gaulish names of the same kind : see p. 50 above ; but the whole compound seems to be represented by the *Lielit* in 'Lann Mihagel Lielit' of the *Liber Laudarensis*, pp. 32, 44.

I should be inclined to date this towards the end of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh century.

54. ST. CUBERT, CORNWALL : see *Hübner*, 12.

The stone reads CONETOC FILI TEGERNO MAL "the burial place of Conetoc son of Tegernomal". The lettering is irregular, and the *g* and *r* are of the Hiberno-Saxon type, while the *i* ending the line is in both cases horizontal. We seem to have to scan as follows :—

Cóne to ci | fili Tégerno ma li.

That is, we assume the accentuation to have been Brythonic, and as to the deceased's name, one may say that it looks like a later and simplified pronunciation of the Goidelic *Quenatauci*, which occurs in another Cornish inscription : see page 70 above. Further, the name *Tegernomal* occurs elsewhere ; for instance, the author of a *Life of St. Samson* addresses his preface "ad *Tigerinomalum episcopum*", who is supposed to have been living towards the end of the sixth century : see *Acta Sanctorum*, July 28, vol. vi, p. 573a.

Hübner places it in his second group.

55. TRE'FARCHOG (or ST. NICHOLAS), PEMBROKESHIRE : see *Hübner*, 101 ; *Westwood*, p. 126.

The stone is in the church and reads TVNCCEACE VX SOR DAARI HIC IA CICT "Here lies Tunccetace wife of Dagare". The stone has on its face a cross so placed as

to suggest its being taken possibly as a part of the epitaph: thus if we read it *crux Christi* we should have a complete hexameter. It is thought, however, best to take only what is in letters, and the scanning seems to be the following:—

Tu"nccet|áce | úxsor | Dáarĭ 'ic | íacit.

The accentuation is here taken to be Goidelic in both names, as to the former of which the nominative in *e* has already been discussed at p. 13. It would be possible, however, to regard the name here as standing for a genitive *Tunccetācē(s)*, and to translate accordingly, "T's grave: here D's wife lies". The name as a whole would seem to have had the same signification as the Latin *Fortunata*, by which it may even have been suggested: it is derived from *tuncceto*— in Old Irish *tocad* 'fortune', Welsh *tyngned* 'fate'; and the affix *āc*— in such words is approximately equivalent to the *āt*— in *fortunātus*, *fortunāta*. The hiatus in *Duari* is remarkable as providing an equivalent for the spirant sound of *g*, which is found regularly written in Medieval Irish in this name; so it appears as *Daigre*, genitive *Daigri*. Our spelling points possibly to a dialectal peculiarity, for it does not stand alone: we have in the same neighbourhood **PAANI** for *Pagani*: see the *Arch. Camb.*, 1898, p. 55. Neither of the names in the epitaph is known in Welsh.

Westwood refers this inscription "to a period but little, if indeed at all, more recent than the departure of the Romans from the Principality". But I fail to appreciate his reasons for thinking so, and Hübner seems nearer the mark in making the date the sixth or the seventh century.¹

¹ The time of the disappearance of the nasal in words like Irish *tocad* is very difficult to approximate: but I have been inclined to date it perhaps too early, and the remarks on *Ercilinci*, p. 19, might be simplified accordingly.

56. LLANFECHAN (or LLANVAUGHAN), NEAR HIGH MEAD, CARDIGANSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 114; *Westwood*, p. 136, pl. 64.

The stone is now preserved by Colonel Davies Evans, at his residence at High Mead. The legend in Latin is **TRENACATVS IC IACIT FILIVS MAQLAQN** "Trenacat lies here son of Maglagn". It is accompanied by an Ogam inscription reading *Trenaccatlo*, which raises questions of considerable difficulty. It seems to be a compound, meaning 'the Trenacat tomb': in any case it has to be interpreted on the same lines as the Ogam on the Trefgarn stone, the right reading of which appears to be *Oytenlo* (with the Latin *Hogtiris fili Demeti*); but such a double compound as *Trenaccat-lo* without a thematic vowel at the end of the second element makes it hard to believe this monument to be a very early one. So I should be disposed to treat *Trenacatus*—it is to be noticed that it is not *Trenocatus*—as being on a level almost with *Dinacat* (pp. 7, 9) and the like. The scanning in that case would be:—

Trenácat | us ic | iácit | fílius Mag lágni.

Trenacat does not survive, but it is represented by *Tringat*, namely, in the 'Kulhweh' and in the 'Geraint' (Oxford *Mab.*, pp. 132, 265). The other name might be expected in Medieval Welsh, as *Maelan*, derived from *Maglos*, Welsh *Mael*.

Hübner places this inscription in his first group, but for the reason suggested I should be somewhat inclined to date it as late as the end of the seventh century.

57. PORTHQUEENE, NEAR CAMELFORD, CORNWALL: see *Hübner*, 15; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1895, p. 51, pl. 35.

The inscription is in a bad state of preservation, but partly as the result of our examination and partly of

previous descriptions of it by others, I take it to read **BROCAŃI IHC IACIT NADOTTI FILIV** with the monogram of Christ standing above the letters. I construe as follows :—“The burial place of Brocagn: here lies Nadott’s son”. The second *n* and the *s* are of the minuscule form, and the *c* is square as frequently happens in Cornwall. The *h* of *hic* is misplaced, owing to the inscriber having carelessly joined the wrong perpendiculars of which he had three, **|||**, cut seemingly before he thought of finishing an *h*: at any rate no more profound explanation of his error seems to be called for. The whole would appear to scan as follows :—

CHRÍSTUS | Brocágni ꝥe | iácit | Nádoti | fílius.

The first genitive *Brocagni* belongs to a name which was written later *Brocán* in Irish, and *Brychan* in Welsh. The other, *Nadotti*, is possibly (in spite of the simpler vowel) a Latinized form of what appears in Medieval Irish as *Nuada*, genitive *Nuadat*, Welsh *Nud*, represented in Roman Britain by *Nudons* or *Nodons*, dative *Nodenti* or *Nodonti*: see the *Berlin Corpus*, vii, 137-140, and p. 10 above.

Hübner, who had only a misleading facsimile of the inscription at his disposal, gives no opinion as to the date; but one could not regard it as early. Perhaps the end of the seventh century is the earliest guess one could make. At any rate it belonged probably to a time when Goidelic was in its last stage of decadence in Cornwall.

58. Others of the same metre are the following :—

Jove náli[s] | fili E téni hic | iácit. *Hübner*, 139.

Ali[s] | órtus Élmeti a"co hic | iácet. *Westwood*, p. 180.

Méli | mélici | fili | Martíni | iácit. *II.*, 142.

To'ger náeus | fílius | Márti hic | iácit. *II.*, 58.

iv. CURTAILED HEXAMETERS, GROUP 5.

We have now done with the principal instances of part hexameters of four and five feet each respectively; and those of three feet might now be discussed, but it is hardly worth while to deal with them at length. In fact, except when they seem to represent the latter half of a hexameter, I should know of no proof that they were metrically meant at all. But as it is, too many of the instances affect the dactylic movement characteristic of the latter part of a hexameter for this to be regarded the result of accident: their authors must have had a decided liking for it. Witness such epitaphs as the following, the number of which could be easily doubled:—

59. Cælexti | Monedo rigi. *Hübner*, 128.

Cuno|gusi hic | iacit. *Westwood*, p. 192.

Ulcagni | fili Se veri. *H.*, 14.

Ingen [a]vi me moria. *Arch. Camb.*, 1895, Langdon and Allen, pl. 1.

Neprani | fili Con bevi. *H.*, 27.

It is possible to deal in still shorter portions of the hexameter: in fact we have already had an epitaph ending with the Adonic: *Filius Car ótinn*, in No. 65. Sometimes this constitutes the whole inscription, as in the case of the epitaph: *Gúrdan Sa cérdos* (*H.*, 42). Rare as such instances are, they help to accentuate the evidence, that the sequence — — — | — — was at one time a favourite one with the Celts of this country.

v. HORATIAN METRES.

60. LLANERFYL, MONTGOMERYSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 125; *Westwood*, p. 153; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1874, p. 333.

The stone is in a bad state of preservation, and this is what I was able to read the last time I saw it, namely, in

1902: HIC . . . TVMVLO IA CIT R . . STE CE FILIA PA TERNINI ANIXIII IN PA. The oldest representation of it seems to be a sketch from the papers of Lewis Morris, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1791, p. 13, plate iij, fig. 3; this has been reproduced by Hübner, and it shows the word *in* to have been then in its place at the top of the stone, but since that time the bit of the stone bearing it is gone. The second *v* of TVMVLO is fairly certain, though Morris seems to have dotted it as an *o*, but it consisted of a ligature with the *m*, and I thought I detected traces of the slanting line on the edge of a break-age in that part of the stone. The missing letter in the woman's name he has dotted also for *o*, and he wrote "Rostece or Rastece": the former was probably right: had the vowel been other than *o* one would expect to find traces of a straight line there. Hübner treats the age as *an lxiii*, but that is not the reading of the stone. The letter preceding *x* is perfect, and it is *i*, not *l*. Neither am I persuaded that there is any occasion to suppose the *i* an error for *l*. The spelling of *amius* in its different cases with a single *n* is common enough, witness the *Corpus L. L.*, xii, p. 953^a, where nine such instances are referred to. Westwood, trusting recklessly to a rubbing, introduces errors of his own: and it is not only unnecessary to complete the word *pace* at the end, but contrary to the inscriber's final intention. There was plenty of room for the letters *ce*, but they were never cut, and the reason is supplied by the scanning, which must now be explained. The epitaph consists of the half of an accentual pentameter, preceded by a verse based on the metre called Archilochius Major, consisting of a dactylic tetrameter plus three trochees. The stock examples of the quantitative original occur in Horace's fourth *Ode*, beginning with the well known line, "Solvitur acris hiems

grata vice veris et favoni". The scheme is $\equiv \sim | \equiv \sim | \equiv \sim |$
 $\sim \sim | \sim \sim | \sim \sim | \sim \sim |$ So the epitaph seems to scan as follows:—

Hic in túmulo | iáeit Rostéce | filia | Pater níni
 Áuñi tre décimí in | pá.

Here is laid in the barrow Paternin's daughter Rosteece,
 Aged thirteen—in peace!

The author appears to have first meant to close the epitaph with *pace* rhyming with *Rosteece*; but as he went on he found that if he wrote *in pace*, he would be violating his metre; so he seems to have had to adopt, as the end of the epitaph, what he had often probably seen used as an abbreviation. The phrase *in pace* appears to have been treated as an 'adieu', and we have it shortened to a dissyllable in a passage in the *Book of Taliessin*,¹ as to which see the *Revue Celtique*, vi, 43. Owing to the custom of friends kissing one another when parting, the expression became the word for a kiss, for that is the origin of the Welsh *impoj* 'a kiss', *poeyn*, *pocan* 'a smack or kiss', Breton *pok* 'a kiss', and also Irish *póg*, 'a kiss', which, perhaps, owes its *ó* to Brythonic. The other question suggested by the metre is that of the accentuation of the deceased's name, for *Róstece* as well as *Rostéce* might fit. The latter sounds the more Brythonic of the two, and in any case the inscription belongs to the country of the Ordovices, so that one cannot reckon on Goidelic influence here. *Róstece* recalls the sound of the Latin name *Rustica*, which, however, has against it the ending *e* characteristic of the Celtic declension noticed in connection with *Orurite* at page 13 above. The origin of the name is obscure, but it is possibly the same as that of *Ustic*, borne by a son of Geraint, in the *Iolo MSS.*, p. 131, and by a son of Caw, p. 143. The former is written *Ystey* and *Ustey* in Rees's *Welsh Saints*,

¹ Owing to a defect in the MS. the reading is now *ym pa*, but the original was possibly *ym pabe*.

pp. 161, 297, and the latter becomes *Iustic* son of Caw in the Story of Kulhwch (Oxford *Mab.*, p. 107) as if a derivative of the Latin name *Justus*. In case *Ustic* or *Ysteg* was a real name, our *Rostee* would have to be regarded as a compound with the prefix *ro* (for Indo-European *pro*), modern Welsh *rhy*. The stem *stee* is of uncertain origin, but, as *sech*, it is a very common element in Irish female names like *Duinsech*, genitive *Duinsige*.

Hübner places this among the inscriptions of his first period, and I should be inclined to regard it as dating not long after the Roman occupation.

61. GORS, NEAR ABERDARON, CARNARVONSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 144; *Westwood*, p. 177.

The stone is now at Cefn Amwlech, and when I saw it years ago I read it as in the margin, with the ligatures resolved, but lower down I thought I could read PRESPITER which I regard as part of a second verse. The spelling *multituluem* with a final *m* in the ablative, is owing partly to the fact that the case consonants had ceased to be sounded, so that when it was thought fit to write them, there was no certainty where they belonged and where they did not; but the elision of the second unaccented *i* of *multitudine* is explained by the metre. This may possibly be the Greater Asclepiad, but I regard it rather as another instance of the Archilochian verse as in the case of the Llanerfyl stone:—

Séna | eus | présby | ter | hic | iácit | eum | | multi | túdne | | frátrum.

But even that is not right, since there ought to be a break at the end of the tetrameter, and it is not unlikely

that *multitudine* was intended to scan as a trisyllable. In that case the verse would run thus:—

Sénac us *prés* byter | *hic* iacit | cum mul' *tú*dne frátrum.

The priest *Senacus* lies here with many of the brethren.

The word **PRESPITER** probably formed part of some such a half pentameter as *Máglus* *prés* byter féicit, or *Présbyter* *Máglus* féicit, according to the position of *Prespiter* on the stone. *Senacus* was a Goidelic name which appears in Irish as *Senach*, *Seanach*, and in Welsh as *Henawg*, *Henog*, and the latter would have assumed in Brythonic inscriptions the spelling *Senocus* or *Henocus*, with the stress accent on the *o*.

The inscription was found with one reading *Veracius presbyter hic iacit* (p. 74), and Hübner places both of them in his earliest period.

62. LLECH IDRIS, NEAR TRAWSFYNYDD, MERIONETH: see *Hübner*, 131; *Westwood*, p. 161; "*Arch. Camb.*", 1885, p. 145; 1897, p. 137.

This stone has been already alluded to, and the following is the arrangement of the letters on it:—

PORIVS
HIC IN TVWVLO IACIT
HOMO PLANVS FVIT

So it is clear that the author of this epitaph treated it as two lines, with the first of them ending with **PORIVS**, which, when he had reached the ground line, he cut opposite **IACIT**. The metre is the same as that of the heptameter on the *Llanerfyl* stone, so the scanning is probably as follows:—

Hic in | túmulo | iacit | Poríus | hómo | plánu | fúit||

Here in the barrow lies Porius: a simple¹ man was he.

¹ I have used the word "simple" as being a somewhat ambiguous adjective: for I have failed to extract from such dictionaries as I have consulted any special meaning for the word *planus*: I must

Here again the metre stops short of fixing as decisively as one could wish the accentuation of the one name in the epitaph. For after discarding a dissyllabic *Pórȳs* as excluded by it, we have two possibilities left. The first is to follow the lead of *Plu,tónia* in the last couplet but one of the fourth Ode, and scan the name in the Latin way as a trissyllable *Pórius*: but I find nothing to countenance this treatment in the case of a Celtic word. The other possibility is *Poríus*, with nearly the same accent as *nos rélat* in the previous couplet of the same Ode. It would accordingly seem that *Poríus* represents an early Brythonic *Porig̃io-s*, but as the guttural was always liable to be elided, the name may be the same as that of the *Porius* mentioned by Suetonius in his *Caligula*, 35, as an *essedarius*: he was presumably a Gaul. However, the *Porrex* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, ii 16, iii 19, accusative *Porreccem*, is possibly to be regarded as suggested by this name written with the guttural consonant intact *Porig̃io-s* or *Poreg̃io-s*. So it looks as if we have the modern equivalent of the latter in the poetic Welsh word *per̃yf* 'dominus', pronounced *per̃yv*, with a *v* representing the spirant sound of the *g* of the early form: compare *hyf* 'bold' for an early *seg̃io-s*, and *llefyd*, the ordinary plural of *lle* 'a place', Breton *lec'h*.

Hübner places this epitaph in his first period.

63. GLANUSK PARK, NEAR CRICKHOWEL, BRECKNOCK: see Hübner, 34; Westwood, p. 73.

The stone was found on a farm in the neighbourhood and bears two inscriptions, one in Goidelic written in

leave it to the student of Late Latin to determine what it exactly meant here. If I am told that it was intended to convey that *Porius* was a man of low rank or humble origin, I can only reply that in that case I should not expect to find his name on a stone at all.

Ogam, which is imperfect, reading only *Turpíl*[li. . . . *Tri*]lluni . . . and the other in Latin reading as follows:—TVRPILLI IC IA CIT | PVVERI TRILVNI dVNOCA TI. The spelling *puveri* for *pueri* is not often met with, but it has a parallel in DRVVIDES on the Druid Stone at Killeen Cormac, in County Kildare: see the *Proceedings* of the British Academy, i, 1-8. The metre is based on that called the Iambelegus, consisting of a dimeter Iambic plus the half of an Elegiac pentameter: the scheme is $\approx - - - \approx - - - \approx - - - - - - \approx$. So the scanning is as follows:—

Turpíl lĭ ic iá | cit pú | veri Trilluni | Dunóca | ti|

Here lies the body of Turpillius the boy of Trillun Dunocat.

The accentuation of *Dunocati* has already been discussed; both the thematic *o* and the accent make it Brythonic, except the case ending *i*, which is Latin in this instance. The accentuation of *Trilluni* is left doubtful; if we give it the Goidelic accent we have *Trillúni*, and the whole runs just like the last line of Horace's thirteenth *Epode*:—

Defórmis tegrimóniæ dúlcibus allóquiis.

But as *Dunócati* has the Brythonic accent, *Trillúni* is more likely the pronunciation to be preferred of the other vocable; this fits the metre equally well, and the line will then end with the same movement as *nunc mûre*, *nunc sílva*, ending the first couplet of the same *Epode*.

Hübner places this epitaph in his second period, but I should be inclined to date it nearer to the Roman Occupation.

64. PENMACHNO, CARNARVONSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 136; *Westwood*, p. 175.

The inscription is surmounted by the monogram of Christ, and it reads across the face of the stone *more*

Romano, as follows:—CARAVSIVS | HIC IACIT | IN HOC
CON GERIES LA PIDVM. The Latinity is bad, but corrected
it reads as follows in the same metre as before, for which
see *Epode* 13:—

CHRĪSTUS : | Caráus ius hie | iácit || in hác con|gérje láp 'dum.

XPI : Carausius here lies in this heap of stones.

The movement of the first part of the line is the same as
that in the second couplet of *Epode* 13 : *Occasionem de die*.
The shortening of *lapidum* has its parallel in *lap'dem* for
lapidem in Nos. 9 (p. 22) and 43.

Hübner places this epitaph in his first period, but who
the Carausius here commemorated may have been I cannot
say. Possibly he was the prince of that name who has the
title of Caesar given him on a coin described by Mr. Arthur
J. Evans and ascribed by him to the beginning of the fifth
century : see his paper "On a Coin of a second Carausius"
in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, third series, vol. vij, 191-219,
reprinted in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1888, pp. 138-63, 274.

65. GWNWNS, NEAR YSTRAD MEURIG, CARDIGANSHIRE: see *Hübner*, 122;
Westwood, p. 144 ; *pl.* 68.

The legend is the following in minuscules, with the
Latin contractions expanded: xps | quicunque | expli |
cauerit | hoc nomen | det b|ene|dixione|m pro ani|ma
hiroid|il filius | caro|tim. "XPS : Whoever shall have
explained this name let him give a blessing for the soul of
Hirhoedl, son of Carodyn." The metre is based on the
Senarius or Iambic trimeter, of which we have here two
lines followed by an Adonic, as follows:—

CHRĪSTUS : | Quicún|que explic|áver|it hoc | nómen,
Déť ben|edíx|ión|em pro | án|ma | Híroid'l,
Fílius Car|ótinn.

We have already had *anna* for *anima* : see Nos. 11, 24,

30, 38, 47. *Hirodil* is a dissyllable, the last *i* being an irrational vowel which would have been written *y* in Medieval Welsh: in Modern book Welsh the name would be *Hirhoedl* 'long-lived'. In Old and Medieval Welsh *r* represented both *r* and *rh*, and here we have a very decided instance of the latter value, as the name is a compound *Hir-hoedl*. *Carotinn*, Modern Welsh *Carodyn*, meant a lover or friend; but I have never met with either *Carotinn* or *Hirodil* anywhere else as proper names. The rhythm of the first line is that of *Epode* 17: take, for instance, line 40: "Voles sonari: tu pudica, tu proba". The second line has its parallel in line 66 of the same *Epode*: "Egens benignæ Tantalus semper dapis". The Adonic comes in the second *Ode*: take such endings as "Rara iuventus" and "Augur Apollo". The author of the epitaph seems to have taken advantage of the metre to return to the nominative in the case of the apposition noun *filius*.

The inscription is not likely to be earlier than the eighth or ninth century.

vi. THE FRAMPTON MOSAICS.

After I had arrived at the conclusions embodied in the foregoing notes on the inscriptions in verse, I found that I had forgotten to mention what I must regard as earlier as well as longer specimens of the accentual hexameter than any which any one of the stones supplies. It is a well-known mosaic floor discovered near Frampton in Dorset: see the elaborate pictures of it in Lyson's *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romane* (London, 1813), vol. i, Frampton Notes, etc., plate v, and Hübner's account in the *Berlin Corpus*, vii, No. 2; also his *Inscriptiones Britannicæ Christianæ*, 31, and

a paper by Studemund in "Hermes", ix, 503, 504. The mosaic, besides various other figures or groups of figures, shows a head of Neptune dominating the whole, and in another part a damaged figure, probably of Cupid. On either side of Neptune's head and the figure of Cupid, there were double compartments or panels, containing each a hexameter divided into two lines. Let us begin with Neptune: it is the head alone, and it is surrounded with some kind of foliage concealing the whole of the ears: the wreath gives the head almost a horned appearance. As to the face, there is a large growth of beard under the mouth and chin, but the moustache consists of two dolphins, whose thin bluish tails almost meet just above the figure's mouth. The dolphins' bodies are directed wavily to right and left to join a train of other dolphins forming a kind of zone which is produced round the entire floor of the room. The double panel to the spectator's left contains the following words:—

NEPTVNI VERTEX REQ MEN

SORTITI MOBILE VENTIS

And the one to his right has the following:—

SCVLTVM CVI CERVLEA ES . .

DELFINIS CINCTA DVOBV

The *t* of *est* is damaged and so is the end of *duobus*, but the plate given by Lysons allows

room only for one letter, whence it would appear that the word had been carved DVOBV without the final *s*. The whole scans accentually as follows:—

Neptúni | vértex | régmen sor|títi | móbile | véntis
Seúl[p]túm | cúí ce|rúlgá est|delfinis | cíncta dn|óbu[s].

Here Neptune's head, of fickle winds the lord,
A girdle blue two dolphins round afford.

With regard to the construing Hübner accepted Stude-

mund's notion that the word *frons* should be supplied and treated as qualified by *cerulea* and *cincta*, but the metre makes an additional word inadmissible, and there is nothing to indicate carelessness on the part of the inscriber to the extent of omitting anything thought necessary to the sense, not to mention that it is by no means clear that *frons* would have been the word to supply, considering where the two dolphins have been placed, connecting the god's head with the whole circle of other dolphins. As a matter of fact *no* word has to be supplied: the noun wanted is there, being no other than the Late Latin *cincta*.

The figure of Cupid is damaged and, what is worse, the panel to the spectator's left is completely gone, and all we have is what remains of the one to his right as follows:—

..... NVS PERFICIS VLLVM
..... QNARE CVPIDO

Lysons suggested completing the beginning as **FACINVS**, and Studemund as **NEC MVNVS**, which the space negatives. Among the suggestions for restoring the second line may be mentioned *tellorum* or *armorum*, *pugnare* or *regnare* and *ignare*. Having regard to the spaces to be filled, I venture to suggest the following, and to scan accordingly:—

Fácinus | pérficis | úllum | bélli | gnáre Cu | pído.

"Some mischief or other is thine, Cupid, skilled in warfare."

The playfulness of the reference to Cupid as a warrior is perfectly intelligible, but it would have been excluded by the suggestion that one should read *nec munus*.

The arrangement of the lines is instructive, with each hexameter cut as nearly as possible in halves, as the reckoning, whether by feet or by syllables, proves:—

1. Neptuni vertex regmen (7)
 sortiti mobile ventis (8)
2. Sculptum cui cerulea est (6)
 delfinis cincta duobus (8)
3. [This is the place of the missing hexameter,
 not the fourth.]
4. [Faci]nus perficis ullum (8)
 [belli] gnare Cupido (7)

The exact sense of these lines is here a matter of minor importance: their interest centres in the fact that they are specimens of hexameter verse after it had become accentual instead of quantitative, and also in their being comparatively early: Hübner has suggested the end of the fourth century. We have no clue to their authorship, but what has already been said as to the metrical nature of certain of our inscriptions in the west of Britain, makes it but natural to conclude that they were composed by a Celt.

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PART II.

CERTAIN WELSH METRES.

Now that the Latin data have been hurriedly surveyed in the previous part of the enquiry, the question presents itself, whether the Celts adopted in their own languages any of the metres with which they familiarized themselves in Latin. This I am able to answer in the affirmative: I may begin with Welsh, and give the first place to the metre in which the Latin influence is most conspicuous, or at any rate the one in which it first attracted my attention: that is the *englyn*.¹ One of the earliest attested forms of this metre consists of three lines, of which the first two make up an accentual hexameter, and the third line is a half-pentameter of the same description. Horace gives an instance of combining the hexameter and half-pentameter in *Ode* iv, 7, which, as already pointed out, p. 57 above, opens with the well-known verses:—

Diffingere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis
Arboribusque comæ.

Thus Celtic versemakers may have directly imitated this Horatian metre; but that is not certain, for they may have arrived at it from the elegiac couplet by dividing the lines into halves, and then dropping one of the half-pentameters when they thought it desirable to adopt a favourite triadic arrangement. In favour of the former view must be mentioned the fact, that in the *englyn* the half pentameter does not admit dissyllabic feet: in other

¹ In English the word should be pronounced éng-lin not éng-glin, and the derivation of the word will be found touched upon later in these pages.

terms it consists, as in Horace's ode, of seven syllables, neither more nor less, whereas elsewhere the choice seems to have been less restricted, as may be seen on turning back to pages 35, 37, 41, 42, 45, as contrasted with the Caldey and Llech Idris inscriptions, pp. 57, 91.

i. THE JUVENCUS ENGLYNS.

The oldest manuscript containing englyns is the Juvencus Codex in the University Library at Cambridge. They are in the script of the Old Welsh Glosses of the ninth century, and in a spelling possibly somewhat earlier. The most remarkable of the dozen to be found there consist of a set of three written along the top margins of the manuscript, but long since severed from the rest of it by a reckless bookbinder. Subject to one or two corrections they run thus:—

1. Ni guor | cósam nem | hénnaur | hénoid mi | télu nit | gúrmaur||
 mí am fráne | dām an cá laur||

I fondle no maiden to-night, my retinue is not large—
 Myself and my frank around our cauldron.

2. Ni guárdam | ní eúsam | cánel¹ | hénoid ect | íben méd | nónel||
 mí am fráne | dām an pá tel||

I smile not, I kiss no *canella* to-night, though we should drink
 new mead,
 Myself and my frank around our pan.

¹ The MS. has *ni canel niguardam nieusam henoid* with *canel* as a mended spelling of what would seem to have been first written *canu*. The analogy of the assonance in the other two stanzas seems to suggest *cenel* rather than *canel*; but neither *canel* nor even *canu* is metrically impossible.

3. Nam érchit | mî nép le guénid | hénoid is | discirr mî | cóuid¹||
 dóu nám rí|ceus ún gúet|id||

Ask of me no mirth to-night, my lay is a wail—
 One word two ills doth cause.

By way of notes on these three stanzas I offer the following conjectures: *guorcosam* is a compound of *cosum*, the modern verbal noun of which is *cosi*, 'the act of tickling'. *Nemhennuaur* is a regular mutation of *nep minuaur*, and I guess the latter word to be partly of the same origin as *meinir*, 'a fair maid'. It may be mentioned that the poet D. ab Gwilym has *meinwyr*² applied to his Morfud in poem xxij, and that in the *Black Book of Carmarthen* we find the sun called *hael vynver*, 'bountiful maiden' (Evans's Autotype Facsimile, p. 44^b, and Skene's *Four Anc. Books of Wales*, ij, 46). The Cambridge MS. should be carefully examined again to see whether the reading it suggests be not actually *nemhennuaur*; but, whether that be so or not, there can scarcely be any doubt that the author meant *nemhénuaur*. This is rendered probable by the assonance with *hénoid*, which would then be secured as in *leguénid* and *hénoid* in the third englyn. *Cusam* seems borrowed from the Anglo-Saxon *cyssan*, 'to kiss': in later Welsh we have only the noun *cusan*, 'a kiss',

¹ The *i* of *discirr* is peculiar, but I can make nothing of it but a sort of twisted and prolonged *i*. *Coueidid* is the reading, but as it violates the metre and yields no sense, I treat it as an error for *cóuid*, modern Welsh *cywyld* 'a lay or song', a word the technical use of which is to occupy us presently.

² D. ab Gwilym has besides this a word *myrwor*, 'a collar' (poem xxxv), which is *myrweir*, plural *myrweireu* (for so the *mbeireu* of the MS. is to be corrected) in the *Mabinogi* of Manawyddan (Oxford *Mabinogi*, p. 58); and he has also *myuaur* rhyming with *aur*, 'gold' (poem lxvij), but neither seems to suit the sense to be expected here; nor is it to the point perhaps to mention *meinwar* (from the *Myryrian Archaeology of Wales*, i, 512), as that seems to be an adjective *mein-war*, 'slender and gentle'.

and its derivatives. The number of borrowed words in these lines is very remarkable, *franc* 'francus', *calaur* 'caldarium', *canel* 'canella', *nouel* 'novellus', *patel* 'patella', modern Welsh *patell* 'a pan'. Two of them, *canel* and *nouel*, are unknown to me except in these lines, and this is all the more to be regretted in the case of *canel*, as the *canella* or *cannella*, which it would seem to represent, had a variety of meanings. Among others ascribed to it by Ducange, are those of the diminutive of *canna* 'a reed', such as the top of a barrel, a tube, and cassia or cinamon; so we have no adequate data for fixing the meaning of *canel* here, though that of a musical pipe would seem to fit tolerably well. Lastly *erchit*, for so I read it, seems to stand for *erchit*, an imperative for what is now *erchurch* 'bid ye, demand ye'. The termination *it* is still the one in use in the Breton verb: there are other things in these verses to remind one of Breton, and to suggest a puzzling question of dialect.

Written out in the ordinary form in Welsh, the three foregoing englyns would stand thus:—

1. Niguoreosam nemhennaur henoid, (9)
mi telu nit gurmawr: (6)
Mi am franc dam an calaur. (7)
2. Niguardam nieusam canel henoid, (10)
cet iben med nouel: (6)
Mi am franc dam an patel. (7)
3. Nam erchit mi nep leguenid henoid, (10)
is discirr mi couid: (6)
Don nam ricens un guetid. (7)

Here the three lines have a rhyme, but as the first of them does not complete the hexameter, it may not have always been in unison with the other two. Such would in fact be the case in the second englyn cited if we read *canu* instead of *canel*. Instances of the kind occur, such as the

following, for which I refer to Evans's *Black Book*, 35^b, and Skene, ii, 36 :—

- Otréine | mab din heb | imdiwin | a dúv. (10) If the son of man perish
without atoning
am | awnel o | péchaud. | (6) To God for the sin he hath
committed,
Ny mád áeth | éneid 'ny | gnáud || (7) It had been better no soul
entered his flesh.

The next englyn to be mentioned has the last syllable of the first line rhyming with a syllable in the body of the same line. I cite it, excepting the punctuation, from Evans's *Black Book*, 46^b, Skene, ii, 49, as follows :—

- Can éthiv | rúiw in | ródwit i | wérit (10)
a | téulu na | fóuch. || (6)
Gnýdi mét | ménil na | yñ 'uch. || (7)

For the translation see “Studies in Early Irish History”, in the *Proceedings of the British Academy*, i, 41 : tentatively it may be given thus :—

Since a king went into Iwerydd's ford,
Troops do not you flee;
After mead seek not shame.

It showed still greater ingenuity to introduce a double chain of rhymes, as in the case of *leguexid*, *hexoid*, and *couid* in the third Juvenius englyn cited. These instances, it will be noticed, tend to converge on 10, 6, 7; and in them the hephthemimeral caesura of the Latin metre is represented by a decided break in the fourth foot. Both these points will be further noticed presently; but in the meanwhile I proceed to cite some more instances from a source already mentioned, namely, the twelfth century MS. of the *Black Book of Carmarthen*.

ii. THE ENGLYNS OF THE GRAVES CLASSIFIED.

There, under the heading of “Englyns of the Graves”, we have no fewer than seventy-three such stanzas brought together, but the last four, Nos. 70-73, are in a hand different from the others and in a later orthography. They are all to be found in Evans’s *Black Book*, 32^a-35^a, and in Skene’s volume, ii, 28-35. On examining the series, it is found to fall into three classes, one of which has sometimes the characteristics of the Juvencus englyns already cited, as will be explained presently.

(1) Another class of them, to be examined first, shews the hexameter divided approximately into two equal parts, so that it reminds one, to some extent, of the Frampton hexameters (pp. 98, 99). Those which fall under this head are the following, except that the list is subject to revision, owing to a certain number being of somewhat doubtful classification:—1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 32, 33, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 55, 56, 57, 61, 63, 65, 68, 69, 72, 73.

As an instance may be cited englyn 12, as follows:—

Bét mab	óssvran yg	cámlan.	(7)	Osfran's son's grave at Camlan,
gyýdi	lláner kyv	lávan.	(7)	After many a slaughter,
Bét bédwir	yn allt	trý van.	(7)	Bedwyr's grave is in Allt Tryfan.

Here the dactylic movement is not wanting at the end of the hexameter, that is at the end of the second line in the foregoing triadic arrangement. But once one had been used to treat the hexameter as two short lines, it appears to have become a matter of choice which of the two should come first: in the instance last mentioned it would have not mattered, as both lines had dactyls in the last foot but one, so that the first line might have come second, thus:—

Gwŷdi | lláwer kyv | lánan. |
bét mab | óssvran yg | cámlan.||

But it does not appear to have been obligatory to have a dactyl in the second line if the first one had a dactyl in the right place. Take for instance englyn 15 of the *Black Book* series, as follows:—

Gwŷdi | gwéli a | gwáedlan. | (7) After blows and bloodshed,
a griseav | séirch a | méirch And white steeds capari-
cánn.|| (7) soned,
Neud éw hún | bet kintí | lan|| (7) This grave holds Cynddylan.

It is needless to say that it was by no means necessary that the division of the hexameter should occur at the end of a foot: in other words, the two lines were to this extent treated as still forming but one verse. Of this we have an instance in the case of the first of the *Black Book* series of the Englyns of the Graves, which runs thus, with a break in the third foot:—

E bétev | aegulích y | gláv. (7) The graves drenched by the
rain—
gvr ny ordyw | nássint vy | || Men they hold not wont to
dignav. (9) fret:
Kérwid. a | chívrid¹ a | cháv. (7) Cerwyd and Cywryd and
Caw.

Of the englyns to which reference has been made, one or two have four lines each, such as 32 and 65, to which might be added 70, which consists of six lines. The 65th may be cited as a sample:—

Etrí bet | yg kéwin | kélví. (7) The three graves on Cefn Celli—
áwen | ae divand | ímí.|| (7) Them the muse hath told me,
Bet kinnon | gárv y dúy | ael.|| (7) The Grave of Cynon of the
rugged brows,
bet kinnael. | bet kinvé | lí.|| (7) Cynvael's grave, Cynfeli's.

The examples already given of this class of englyns seem

¹ This name, however, may have been still *Círvrid*: see pp. 24, 25 above, where the compound *Bleggyrwyd* is also mentioned. This last will presently be found to have been treated in Latin as *Blaugorídis*.

to prove that the half-pentameter was a fixture of seven syllables, while the two halves of the hexameter might, within certain limits, vary in point of length. But in spite of the fluctuation it will be convenient to treat the division of the hexameter as, roughly speaking, a process of bisecting. Now the fixed length of seven syllables in the case of the half-pentameters would seem to have influenced the length of the half-hexameter eventually to assume the same figure. In other words, the later forms of this metre have uniformly lines of seven syllables: the metres I mean are those known as “englyn cyrch” and “englyn proest”. As far as mere length in syllables is concerned, there is another metre which might be regarded as of this origin, as it consists of a triplet of 8, 8, 7: it is the one called *cywyd llosgyeniog*, or “cywyd with a tail.” But judging by the instances given by the grammarians, one misses the spring of the dactyl which should characterize a metre derived from the hexameter, but it is possible that its feet were originally not so flat. Lastly, there are variations of both englyns, which need not be discussed here: suffice it to say that one may find all about these and the other Welsh metres in the following works—Dr. John David Rhys’s *Cumbrobrytannico Cymraecare Linguae Institutiones* (London, 1592), pp. 168-176; *Dosparth Edeyrn Darod Aur*, published, with translations and notes by J. Williams ab Ithel, for the Welsh MSS. Society (Llandover, 1856), and containing Simwnt Vychan’s enlargement of *Y Pym Llyfr Kerddurriath* (Jesus College MS., 9=xv), pp. lxxij, lxxvij; *Flores Poetarum Britannicorum*, collected by Dr. John Davies, and published at Shrewsbury in 1710, but since reprinted by the Rev. Robert Jones, of Rotherhithe, with Captain Wm. Middleton’s account of Welsh versification prefixed (London, 1864), pp. xxj, xxij; Robert Davies’s *Welsh Grammar* (Denbigh, 1848), pp. 127-131.

(2) The englyns which have thus far occupied us here have their hexameter, roughly speaking, bisected; the next class may be said to have it trisected. In the Grave Englyns the following are the instances in point:—9, 10, 13, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 31, 36, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58, 62, 67, 71, to which are to be added two four-lined englyns, 27 and 59, both imperfect. Of some of them, however, the classification is merely tentative; but one may cite as a certain instance, the 25th, as follows, with the points of division indicated by a period:—

Bet alun dywed. yny drewred drav. ny kiliei o caled.
 mab meigen. mad pan aned.

The Celts seem to have never been able to tolerate a line of the length of the Latin hexameter. So they made their own hexameters into two lines, whereof in this class of englyn the first comprised the first two-thirds, counting about ten syllables, and the other third formed a short line appended: in this instance the fourth-foot cæsura marks the cleavage, thus:—

Bet alun dŷwed yn y		Alun of Dyfed's grave in
drewred dráv.	(10)	yonder township:
ny kiliei o cáled.	(6)	Meigen's son would shirk no
		hardship:
Máb Méigen mád pan á ned.	(7)	Lucky the day when he was
		born.

Here 'kiliei o' makes a strong dactyl, $\text{z} - -$, but in some we have what I should be disposed to regard as a weaker dactyl, namely, $- \text{z} - -$. Such is the case with the first englyn cited on p. 106 from the *Black Book*: take also englyn 43 in the Grave Series, which runs thus:—

Pier 'r' bet hún. bet brúyno hír.	(9)	Whose grave is this? Brwyno's
		the Tall:
hydir y wír in y bró.	(6)	In his land his right was might.
Parth ydvéi ny bítei fó.	(7)	Wherever he was, there was
		no flight.

¹ As usual the MS. has *Pier y*, which might be taken as it stands, in case it be thought preferable to place this englyn in the next class.

The exact position of the leading rhyme in the first line does not depend on the position of the break: one or more syllables may follow the rhyme to complete the line. Thus in the 25th englyn the rhyme *drewred* is followed by *drar*, an overflow word, called in Welsh a *gair todaid*.¹ In this instance the overflow word alliterates with *drewred*, which most probably was intentional, but in any case it was not obligatory that *drar* should enter into any alliteration or assonance whatsoever: witness *mor* in englyn 35. When, however, that word was answered, as commonly happened, by a word in the next line, the ‘gair todaid,’ would be called ‘gair cyrch,’ or ‘fetch word,’ as it was said to fetch or make for a word beyond its own line in order to rhyme or alliterate with it. We have this in the englyn last quoted, where *hir* rhymes with *wir*—not with *hyd**ir*, which was sounded *hyd’r*. Lastly, it should be noticed that in the last englyn but one, the first break in the hexameter occurs after the fifth syllable: that was probably the commonest place of the break, but instances are not at all wanting of its occurring after the sixth syllable, as for example in englyn 21 in the Grave Series, which runs as follows:—

¹ *Toddaid* should have in point of meaning something to do with melting, which is in Welsh *todd-i*: but that promises at first sight no appropriate sense, unless we suppose *toddaid* to mean ‘melting over,’ and so ‘flowing over’. This, though it looks fanciful, derives some corroboration from the fact that J. D. Rhys speaks (p. 106) of it as *gair toddaid dros yr awdl*, as it were the ‘word melting over or across the rhyme,’ which is just what I have ventured to call an ‘overflow word’. It is possible, however, that my namesake was simply drawing on his own imagination, and that the explanation should rather be, that the whole line was originally called *toddaid*, and that *gair toddaid* meant simply ‘a word or words belonging to the *toddaid*’, namely what was marked off that line by the rhyme as a terminus.

Bet madauc mur égluc.		Madog's grave a wall conspic-
ygkýwluc kínhen.	(11)	nous, in sight of Cemen [?].
vir úrien go rév[ne].	(6)	The perky grandson he, of
		Urien.
Máb y guŷn. o winllý ne.	(7)	Son to Gwyn of Gwynllŷg.

The fourth foot of the last mentioned stanzas has the cæsura already mentioned, and that foot may be dissyllabic like | drav. ny | in englyn 25, or, as happens oftener, dactylic like | kinhen. vir | in 21. Herewith compare the Juvencus englyns with | henoid. mi | , | henoid. cet | and | henoid. is | . When the fourth foot had this cæsura it was not obligatory that there should also be a break after the fifth or sixth foot. So there is a residuum embracing at least Nos. 10, 29, 36, 58, 66, and perhaps No. 48, which are without that break. It is absent likewise in the three Juvencus englyns and those compared with them on page 106.

(3) There was a third kind of englyn, which was based on the metre called *Archilochius Major*, the scheme of which has been given (p. 91) as follows:—

= z v | = z v | = z v | - v v || - v | - v | - z |

It consists of seven feet, of which the first four are those of a hexameter, and it will be convenient to call the stanzas into which it enters heptameter englyns. Of the Celtic treatment of the Archilochian or heptameter line the Llech Idris inscription is a good instance, as to which see pages 93, 120.

Hic in túmulo jácit Porius	(10)
hómo plánuus fúit	(6)

Still more to the point is the Llanerfyl Stone (p. 90), which completes the englyn by appending a half pentameter, an essential part of every englyn:—

Hic in | túmulo | jácit | Rostéce |
 filia | Pater níni||
 Ánni tre | décimj in | pá||

The englyns of this kind in the Grave Series are the following, in their order, but the list is provisional, as the classification of some of them is doubtful:—4, 7, 20, 28, 30, 35, 42, 47, 53, 60. Let us take as a sample the first mentioned: subject to some emendation, it runs thus:—

Bét tédein tád áwen yg gódir	Tydaín muse-father's grave
brin áren. (12)	at Bryn Aren's foot.
ynyð vná tón tólo. (6)	Where yon hear the billow,
Bét dílan [in] llan bév no. (7)	Dylan's grave is in Llan
	Feuno. ¹

In this metre there should be a break after the tetrameter, that is, just before the three dissyllabic feet forming the latter part of the heptameter, the bisecting of which is, therefore, out of the question. That is not all, for usually the preceding portion of the verse has a break after the fifth or the sixth syllable from the beginning. For, as already remarked, it consists simply of four feet of a hexameter, the first four, let us say. But the last of those four is regularly a dactyl, and the earlier fixture occurs where it would have done in a complete hexameter tri-sected. Take, for instance, englyn 4 just cited, and the heptameter will stand thus:—

Bet tédein | tad áwen. | yg gódir | brin áren. | ynyð | vná tón | tólo.||

This happens to resolve itself into three phrases of six syllables each, but the metre need not be so symmetrical, as will be seen in the case of englyn 20, where the figures are 5, 5, 6, as follows:—

¹ The scribe of the *Black Book* seldom indulges in abbreviations, but it is quite possible that such occurred in his originals, and that it is thus we are to explain the fact that the MS. has *tedei* for *tedein*. The half pentameter requires one to supply *in*, both for the sense and for the metre.

Tri bét tri bódanc. in		Three genial men's three
ar térehauc brín	(10)	graves the hilltop shews,
ym pant gwynn gwin iónauc.	(6)	In Pant Gwyn Gwynionog,
Mór. a méi lir. a má dauc.	(7)	Mor and Meilir and Madog.

It is right to mention, however, that instances occur of the fourth foot being dissyllabic: Simwnt Vychan gives two such (p. lxvii), one of which on the subject of his sufferings from ague runs thus in the MS., p. 104:—

Dólur a gévais o dálau dývais	(10)	From the rib-tips pain was
		mine twofold
Díal am bech ódan	(6)	My sins to avenge on me,
Dýyrann ád wyth dýrnód iau	(7)	Bulleeted by a double share
		of woe.
Dwrn y krýd yn dírwyn kráu	(7)	Punished by Agne's gore-
		stirring fist.

The rhyming of the fifth syllable with the end of the line, *gevais*—*dwyais* he terms an *odidowgrwydd* ‘a rarity or excellence’; but it reminds one not only of such instances as englyn 4 (p. 113), but also to some extent of the position of the rhymes in *leguenid henoid*, *rodwit Iwerit*, and even of that of the alliteration in *drewred drav*: see pages 105, 106, 110. But to return to the scansion, one looks for a fourth foot not of two syllables but of three. The presence of the former, however, cannot be treated as an accident; for not only does Simwnt give two instances but others occur in the works, for example, of Cyndelw, Ab Gwilym, and Goronwy. The explanation is probably to be sought in a practice based on a hazy tradition as to the quantitative scansion of Latin verse.¹ In Simwnt's instance this may be represented somewhat as follows:—

¹ We have possibly a trace of the same influence in the way in which the paladr, for instance, of englyn 49 has apparently to be scanned, thus:—

Piev | y bét | hún nid | árd[1] | guýthuch urth | érvíd | (13)

See, however, the footnote on page 110, and the notes on englyns 11 and 63 in chapter v.

Dóluṛ | a gévais | o dál | au dévais |

That would give the fourth foot three syllables, but to me such a scansion is altogether arbitrary, nor do I know of any reason to suppose it required by the pronunciation of the language even as far back as the twelfth century, when Cyndelw lived and sang. But it may have come down to the sixth or seventh century and survived among successive generations of bards long enough to crystallize into a license to make the fourth foot now and then dissyllabic. So far as this goes one of its effects is to add to the difficulty of distinguishing between englyns heptametric and hexametric. That difficulty, moreover, tends to be enhanced on another side, namely, that of the three dissyllabic feet completing the heptameter. For they are, as far as I have been able to discover, subject to no exact rule as to their accentuation; and among other things they seem now and then to assume the dactylic movement characteristic of the latter portion of the hexameter. But this is a point that requires further consideration before one can dispose of it without risk of error, since the line here between the hexameter and the heptameter becomes exceedingly fine and hard to trace.

Taking together the trisected heptameter and the kind of hexameter also where trisection occurs, we have next to try to ascertain the origin of the division common to most of them, that is, after the fifth or sixth syllable.

iii. BLEGYWRYD'S HEXAMETERS.

Here, however, it may be convenient first to discuss certain accentual hexameters¹ which occur in the preface

¹ For calling my attention to them I am indebted to Mr. G. G. T. Treherne, who was present at the reading of portions of my paper to the Cymmrodorion.

to the Demetian version of Howel's Laws, wherein we are told that the code was completed in the year 914, and that the verses were "composed by Blegywryd thereupon, in testimony of that event". They are five in number, and the following is the reading here adopted, as a compromise, I may say, mostly between the readings of two of the manuscripts¹:—

Explicit | edictus | légibus | liber | béne fi|nítus,
 Quem régi | scrípsit | Blango | ridus | et quoque | fíxit,
 Hóweli | túrbe | légis | dóctor tunc | régis in | úrbe,
 Gornándo | cáno | súo | iúdice | cotidi|áno :
 Réx dát ad | pártém dex|trálem quon|iam de |sícírat | ártem.

To understand this text, it is necessary to remember that Howel's own realm was called Deheubarth, a name of somewhat loose definition, and meaning simply the 'Southern Part', with which may be compared the term *Dexterales Brittones* in the Latinity of the *Annales Cambrie* for Southern Brythons or Welshmen, such as those molested in 778 by Offa. Also that the opening lines of the preface assign as Howel's reason for having the code

¹ One version of the lines has been published in Aneurin Owen's text of the Laws, I, 342: it comes mainly from a British Museum manuscript numbered Titus D, ix, which A. Owen, I, p. xxx, has treated as written about the close of the thirteenth or the early part of the fourteenth century. Another version is quoted—somewhat inaccurately—in his preface, I, p. xxxiv: it occurs in a Bodley manuscript numbered Rawlinson C, 821, of a date possibly somewhat earlier. The verses occur at the bottom of p. 172, and are so arranged as to suggest a line left blank; but that appears to have been done simply to avoid a crease which occurs in the vellum. It is unfortunate, however, that the inner ends of the lines have long since been cut off for the purpose of inter-leaving, and that most of the last verse is illegible: Owen has omitted it altogether. The following represents my readings, with the contractions extended in italics:—

. expli[cit]
 edictus legibus liber benedictus. Quem regi scripsit blango[r]idus et]

compiled, the fact that he “observed the Cymry perverting the laws and customs” such as they were understood to be till his code was published—“uidens suos Walenses insolenter legibus abuti”. For making out the sense of the last verse I am indebted to my friend Mr. Brynmôr-Jones; and with great diffidence I propose the following free translation of the whole:—

Here endeth, brought to a happy close, the book for laws decreed,
Which Blegywryd for the King both wrote and put together;
He who doctor of law was then to the men of King Howel at home,
What time Gwrnerth the Grey was judge of his Court day by day.
This the King to Dehenbarth giveth, as it had left the good old way.

In Blegywryd’s hexameters it will be noticed that, as in the case of the englyns last cited, the fifth and sixth syllables come into prominence: they are distinguished from the rest by the fact that they rhyme each towards the end of its line. The metrical importance of those syllables is to be accounted for by a reference to the place of the break known as the *cæsura* in the hexameter in its classical form. For the common *cæsurae* were two, the penthemimeral and the hephthemimeral, which, as their names indicate, occurred at the end of the fifth and the seventh half foot respectively. Of these the commoner and stronger *cæsura* was that after the fifth half foot, as in

quoque fixit. Howeli turbe doctor tunc regis in urbe (Gornando ca[no] suo iudice (cotidiano) Rex dat) ad (par)tes dextra (des
The portions in round brackets can hardly be read, but they fit. I must add that I have had most valuable assistance from Bodley’s Librarian, who thinks that the word after *iudice* is *cotidiano* not *quotidiano*: *dat* is also his suggestion, but he reads *dextras*, while I am inclined to *dextrales*. As regards the curious name *Gornandus*, that is merely the result of misreading and misinterpreting an older spelling *Gwrnerdus* or *Gornerdus*. As to the man, however, see A. Owen’s quotation following the verses in his preface: the original is on p. 173 of the Bodley MS.; see also Brynmôr-Jones’s notes on him in *The Welsh People*, pp. 183, 184, 198. Lastly, *in urbe* is a literal rendering of the South Welsh *yn nhref* ‘at home’, literally ‘in town’.

the first of the lines in question beginning with *Explicit* *edic tus*, where the fifth half foot happens to be the sixth syllable: that is the reckoning according to what should be the quantitative scansion of those words. Where, however, no dactyl occurs, the fifth half foot is also the fifth syllable, as in the next hexameter scanned in the same way and beginning with *Quem re|gi scrip|sit*. Eventually this became the rule in Welsh in all englyns, where the hexameter or heptameter is trisected; but it is to be noticed that the reckoning has been divorced from the quantitative scanning by feet or half feet. In other words the fifth (or sixth) syllable was made to end a word: there was a break between it and the next word. Furthermore, where assonance was preferred to alliteration, the fifth syllable usually rhymes with another syllable in the line: the present rule is that the syllable with which it rhymes must be one of the four which precede it. This is found to have been also the case with some of the englyns in the *Black Book*: take for instance the hexameter covering the two first lines of the second englyn in poem xxiv (Evans, 39^b, Skene, ii, 40):—

Assuinaf archaf. circha <i>d</i> ym		I ask, I beg—a beggar am I
gelwir	(10)	called—
nant kynir kygwast <i>ad</i>	(6)	Protection just and uniform.

Similar instances occur in poem xxi, not to mention others elsewhere, in which the sixth syllable continued to be treated in the same way. In the older englyns, however, the fifth or sixth syllable rhymed more commonly with a syllable coming later in the hexameter, by no means exclusive of the principal rhyme. Take for example the beginning of an englyn already cited, p. 110:—

Bet alun dyw <i>ed</i> . yny drew <i>ed</i> drav.	(10)
ny kiliei o caled	(6)

Others of the same kind in the Grave Series will be found

in Nos. 9, 22, 31, 51, 54, not to mention those where the sixth syllable is the fixture, namely, 21, 23, 53. In other words, one may say that some of the englynys of this kind have the rhymes of the Blegywryd hexameters, as will be seen at a glance by writing the Welsh hexameter continuously and comparing :—

Bet Alun Dywed, yny drewred drav, ny kilici o caled.
Howeli turbe, legis doctor tunc, regis in urbe.

But in this instance the Welsh has, besides the two rhyming words *Dywed* and *caled*, an intermediate rhyme in *drewred*, but so has Blegywryd's first hexameter :—

Explicit edictus legibus liber bene finitus.

And if one may venture to read *dextralem* instead of Aneurin Owen's *dexteram*, the last of Blegywryd's hexameters would also fall into line, thus :—

Rex dat ad partem dextralem quoniam desierat artem.

In that case one could not regard it as an accident that the author of the verses should have devoted somewhat more attention to the structure of the first and last lines, than those that come between.

Let us now for a moment look back in the light of the foregoing instances at one or two of the inscriptions, which have been mentioned more than once in these pages. First may be recalled the portion in point of the Latin one on the Caldey Stone (pp. 56, 57) :—

Rógo | ómnibus, | ambu | lantibus | ibi, ex | órent |
Pro án'ma | Catuóco | ní.

Here the principal rhyme is represented by the final vowel of *ibi* and *Catuoconi*. The hexameter has also the *ib* of *ambulantibus* assonating with the *ib* of *ibi*; but more important still is the fifth syllable *bus* (of *omnibus*) as a fixture in the line, and as rhyming with the *bus* of *ambulantibus*. This means that in those two verses we have, as

already suggested, a complete englyn. Next may be mentioned the heptameter on the Llech Idris stone (pp. 93, 94):—

Hic in tumulo, iacit Porius, homo planus fuit.

On the stone this is divided into the two verses—

Hic in | túmulo | iacit | Porius ||
hómo | plánu | fúit ||

with the chief rhyme represented by the *it* of *iacit* and *fuit*, while *Porius* has *planus* to respond to it. Moreover the fifth syllable is a fixture rhyming with the *o* of *Porius*, which practically proves what has been assumed all along, that the name was Pŏ ríus, for it is improbable that the unaccented *o* of *tumulo* was intended to form an assonance with the *o* of *Porius* in case the latter *o* bore the stress in that name. That is not all, for the same reasoning seems to apply to the Llanerfyl stone (pp. 89-92), scanning similarly:—

Hic in | túmulo, | iacit | Rostéce ||
fília | Pater | níni ||
Ánni tre | décimi | in | pá ||

Though the later rhymes here are differently arranged, with the *ce* of *Rostéce* corresponding to the stress syllable of *tredécimi*, and the final vowel of *Paternini* to that of *anni*, we have the fifth syllable fixture *o* rhyming with the *o* of *Rostéce*, an accentuation also demonstrated by the assonance with *tredécimi*.

The kinds of metre which have occupied us thus far, consist of hexametric and heptametric englyns, which may be otherwise described as englyns bisectual and trisectual, but the double dichotomy practically means only three kinds of englyn, hexameter bisectual, hexameter trisectual and heptameter trisectual. It is possible that there were other kinds. Thus the fact, that the Iambe-

legus occurs in two of the inscriptions (pp. 95, 96), suggests a metre which with a half pentameter appended, would have yielded a sort of englyn of three lines of 8, 7, 7 respectively; and at first one would seem to have instances at hand. Considering, however, how near these figures come to those of some of the other englyns, and also how unreliable the readings often are, it would be hard to prove the existence of the metre here suggested. There would be more, perhaps, to say in favour of a pentameter englyn, consisting of a pentameter bisected and a half pentameter or two appended, as in other englyns. This would make a metre of sevens, which is also the length to which the hexameter englyn bisectual most commonly accommodated itself (pp. 107-9); but there would remain the difference that the triplet of half pentameters would lack the dactyl in the place usual in the others. Such triplets occur: for example the first portion of poem xxvij, in the *Black Book* consists mainly of them (Evans, 41^b-42^a, Skene, ii, 43, 44). Take the following as a sample:

Gŵscaw ym dānaw in bérth. || (7) I will clothe me becomingly,
 Ny erēdaw | eōel canŷd | kérth || (7) No uncertain omen shall I trust:
 Y gŵr am | erēnys¹ am nérth. (7) My Maker will be my strength.

In order to reckon this as a bisectual hexameter englyn one would naturally look for a strong dactyl followed by a dissyllabic foot ending either the second or the first line; but in this case one would look in vain. The same possibly applies to the following from poem xxx (Evans, 45^a, Skene, ii, 47):—

Ottid éiry | tōhid is | trad. (7) It is snowing, thatching the strath:
 diurŷsint² | kédnir y | cād. (7) They the warriors hasten to battle:
 mí uid áw. | ánaw nin gād. (7) I go not, my blemish forbids.

¹ The MS. has *erēnys*, involving an unnecessary pronoun.

² The MS. has here an otiose *ry* 'they', unless you scan: = | vy kédnir | y cād |, which is perhaps preferable.

The last but one, and others like it, are to be found interspersed among undoubted englyns. That is the case to a greater or less extent, not only in poems xxvij and xxx, but also in xxij, xxxij, xxxv and xxxix; and to go beyond the *Black Book*, the same remark applies to the portions of the *Red Book of Hergest* which have been printed in Skene's volume ii, 218-91. On the whole, however, I am not quite sure that it would be right to regard the verses in question as representing a distinct class of englyn, so much as a degenerate or imperfect form of the hexametric englyn. So the two first lines of the englyn last cited would have to be scanned—*eiry* (like *boly*, *llary*, and *marw*, *enw*) counts as a monosyllable—as follows :—

Óttid eiry tóhid | ístrad. |
diurýssint | kéduir | y cádl. ||

The distinction turns on the presence or absence of the dactyl in the last foot but one, and some of the stages in the gradation may be shown thus :—(a) The second line has the dactyl; (b) the first line has it instead; (c) neither has it. For so one may represent successive stages in the departure from the Latin prototype, though one might increase the number of them by distinguishing between the dactyls as strong and feeble. Lastly, it will be a convenience to have a short name for the englyn lacking the dactyl, and subject to the limitations suggested, one cannot perhaps do better than call it spondaic or flat. The Grave Series is not wholly free from these flat englyns : such are, for instance, 8, 19, 64, 70, and 46, which is four-lined.

For the sake of dealing with only one question at a time, it has been assumed thus far that what is appended to the hexameter or heptameter, to make up the stanza in the Grave Englyns, consists of one or two half pen-

tameters. That is, however, not always the fact, for the attempt to edit them with due regard to the metre, leaves a certain residuum of cases where the final line refuses to shrink into seven syllables, but remains eight or nine. Nay, it is possible that emendation may prove to have been too frequently applied in my review of the Grave Englynys. In any case the following stand out rebellious : 5, 26, 34, 37, 39, 43, 50, 66. Take as an instance No. 26, which runs thus, with one slight emendation :—

Bet llia gvítel yn árgel	(11)	Llia the Goidels grave in
ardúduy.		Ardudwy's recess,
dan y gvélit ae gvével.	(6)	Beneath the grass at its
		margin lies :
Bet épint inýffrin t géwel.	(8)	Gefel Vale holds Epynt's grave

All the others indicated end likewise, with a line of eight syllables, except No. 39, which I would read as follows :—

Bet úpen o priden yn lléutir	(12)	The grave of a Pictish prince
gwynmássed.		in Gwynasedd's loam (?)
yny dá lliw llychur.	(6)	Where the Lliw joins the
		Llychwr,
Ig kelli uríauael bet gyrthmul.	(9)	In Briafael's Grove is Gyrth-
		mul's grave.

The *pridein* of the MS. is probably to be altered here into *Priden*, of which an older spelling occurs as *Priten* in the Nennian Genealogies (*Cymmrodor*, ix, 179), and to be taken as assonating not only with *unpen*, but also with *Gwynnassed* : compare the case of *Llychur* and *Gyrthmul* in the very next lines. To get the last of them into seven syllables, one would have had to substitute a monosyllable such as *wic* (in *Kelli wic*) for *Briauael*. On Welsh ground there is no warrant for treating the latter name (pp. 7, 8) even as a dissyllable, though it has come to that at St. Briavel's in Gloucestershire. So here remains a line of nine syllables to be accounted for in the same way as

the others of eight to which attention has been called; and it will perhaps suffice at this point to say, that quite a sprinkling of these lines of eights and nines are to be found closing the englyns in the *Red Book* portions of Skene's volume ii: one may indicate at random pages 222, 223, 238, 246, 254, 286, 290—the last mentioned has three instances in point occurring in succession. I draw no distinction between the lines of eight syllables and those of nine, for I regard them both alike as being simply part-hexameters, approximately half hexameters, with all the option which that carries with it as to the feet on which the metre moves.

Just a word by way of recapitulation as to the bearing on Welsh verse of the quantitative scansion usual in classical Latin. A trace of that remote influence has been suspected in connection with the appearance of a disyllabic fourth foot in the heptameter englyn: see p. 114, where also were cited the words *Píev | y bét | hún* with a scansion which cannot be natural to anyone possessed of any sense of Welsh rhythm. Minuter study of the mass of materials available may result in detecting more traces of the Latin influence in question, and possibly lead to a revised scansion of some of the inscriptions in the first part of this volume. I should be glad to find it filling the lacuna (p. 4) to which I had to confess at the outset. In the meantime one feels on firm ground when relying on the evidence inseparable from the fifth (or sixth) syllable fixture (pp. 117, 118). For though that does not in Welsh always imply a caesura so much as what would be technically termed a dieresis, and though it is not located according to the same scansional reckoning, it has had its place in the englyn absolutely determined by the pen-themimeral caesura of the Latin hexameter. One has only to add that a form of the hephthemimeral caesura is still

the *cæsura* strictly and par excellence in certain englyns, being in fact an instance of the *grawt* of Welsh metrical terminology, to be mentioned later.

IV. CERTAIN CONTENTS OF THE "BLACK BOOK".

Having attempted to classify the *Black Book* Englyns of the Graves, a short survey may be useful of the other poems in point in that manuscript, but it must be premised that hardly one of them can be completely classified without some amount of emendation in the text; and frequently that lies beyond my competence:—

- Poem xv. This consists of a few hexameter englyns of the two kinds, bisectual and trisectual.
- „ xx. This is of the same description, and is ascribed to Elaeth, who is supposed to have lived in the sixth century. The englyns are here headed *kyggogion*, the plural of the word *cynghog*, which probably meant a burdock. It here refers to the fact of the stanzas hanging together by the second stanza being made to begin with a word or two repeated from the last line of the first; and so on to the end, which consists of the word that begins the poem.
- „ xxi. This is also ascribed to Elaeth, and consists of seven englyns, which, with one or two doubtful exceptions, are hexametric and trisect. They are all four-lined, that is, each ends with a pair of half-pentameters: in other words each whole englyn represents in its way a complete elegiac couplet in Latin.

- Poem xxii. The subject of this poem was Geraint son of Erbin, and it consists of eighteen stanzas, which, with one exception, are hexametric, including among them a number of flat-footed instances: *see* p. 122. But the text requires editing, a task for which some help may be derived from a version existing in the *Red Book* and printed in Skene's volume ii, pp. 274-7.
- „ xxiv. This consists of ten englyns, all of four lines each, as in the case of poem xxi. The first nine are hexametric, but the tenth seems to be heptametric.
- „ xxv. This is a fragment which begins with two englyns hexametric and trisect.
- „ xxvi. This is a dialogue with Yscolan: it begins with hexameter englyns of both kinds; but it soon becomes too obscure to classify.
- „ xxvii. Under this number Skene has included two poems, of which the first consists of thirteen hexameter englyns, but mostly flat. The second consists of eight englyns, of which seven are hexametric and trisect, with the exception of one which seems bisect. At the end comes an eighth englyn, which seems to be heptametric.
- „ xxx. This consists of thirty-seven englyns of the three kinds, including a sprinkling of flat ones.
- „ xxxiii. A dialogue between Gwyn ab Nûd and Gwydno Garanhir, consisting of twenty-two englyns, hexametric of the two kinds with flat ones interspersed.
- „ xxxv. This consists of a dialogue between Taliessin

Poem xxxv. and Ugnach son of Mydno, in eleven englyns, some bisectual and some flat.

„ xxxvi. This consists of five four-lined englyns, all apparently heptametric.

„ xxxviii. Nine englyns of the three kinds on the inundation of Seithennin's realm. The difficulties connected with this poem will be found discussed last by M. Loth, in the *Revue Celtique*, xxiv, 349-64.

„ xxxix. Twelve englyns of the three kinds, with a sprinkling of flat-footed ones as in some of the preceding poems. The subject is the names of Llywarch Hên's sons.

To go beyond the *Black Book*, it may be mentioned that series of englyns are comparatively rare in the Book of Aneurin or that of Taliessin, but in the former we have a handful occasionally, as for example, in strophe lxxiv, while the portions of the *Red Book* published by Skene consist nearly all of englyns, a large sprinkling of which is, however, of the flat variety.

V. NOTES ON THE TEXT OF THE ENGLYNS OF THE GRAVES.

It is now possible to suggest emendations in the text of some of the Grave Englyns with more certainty. Stanzas 1, 4, 12, 15, 20, 21, 25, 26, 39, 48, and 65 have already been mentioned, and it is now proposed to examine all the rest of that series in so far as they are found to present metrical difficulties. Taking the englyns in their order, I shall have opportunities of indicating, among other things, some of the scribe's characteristic errors:—

Englyn 2. As englyn 3 shows that *llesseint* was three syllables, the second half of the hexameter

- Englyn 2. in this one is too long: it would be metrically righted by reading *dial* for *ymtial*.
- „ 5. The three flat feet “*yny diffuis graeande*” have a syllable too many contributing to a dactyl which is not required, so I propose to read *graeunde*, after the analogy of *daer*, *daerin* for *daear*, *daierin*. As to the length of the last line see p. 123 above.
- „ 7. Here for *tonnev* read *tonn*, and the result will be a tolerable heptameter englyn, which would be metrically improved by omitting the first *bet*; but it is not obligatory to do so.
- „ 9. Read *Clytuo idin* as three syllables, and so in englyn 11, or else pass it as in the case of englyn 7. The man is otherwise called *Clyduo Eidin*; see *The Welsh Laws*, i, 104; Skene, i, 167, 174; ii, 394.
- „ 11. For *Piev y* and *Pieu ir* read *Pieu`r* everywhere, except where “*Piev y bet hun*” (also “*Pieu ir bet hun*” in englyn 34) is required for the fifth syllable fixture in trisectual englyns, such as Nos. 34, 49, and perhaps 48, as to which see pp. 110, 114.
- „ 13. Drop *bet* as in the case of *Ryderch* in the pentameter, and for *Owein* read *Owen*: compare *Priden* for *Pridein*, p. 123. The whole will then run thus:—

Owen ab urien im pedryal
bid. (10)

dan gverid llan morvacl. (6)
in abererch riderch hacl. (7)

Owen ab Urien at Pedrual¹ is known
to be,

Beneath Llan Morvacl's mould,
At Abererch is Rhydderch Hael.

¹ Where this Pedrual was is uncertain, but there is a Pont *Betrual* on the Cerrig y Drudion road to Ruthin, and there is a Rhos *Bedrual* outside Carnarvon on the Llanberis road. In englyn 63 the word is

Englyn 27. Here it is easier to lengthen than to shorten : probably words have dropped out at the end of the MS. line ending with *gwestedin* : some such as "tir kin6il in" would set the metre right, except perhaps as regards the rhymes. Compare the note on englyn 50. *Cynwyl Gaeo* is a well-known parish in Carmarthenshire.

- „ 28, 29. *Guyr* has been inserted above the line after *gwanas* in englyn 28, where it is inadmissible : it should come after the *gwanas* in the line below. There is a *Gwanas* near Dolgelley, but *Gwanas Gwyr* should be somewhere in Gower, which as the land of *Goire*, *Goirre* or *Gorre*, is famous as one of the realms of enchantment in some of the French romances : see Rhys's *Arthurian Legend*, p. 160 and *passim*. The rhyming of *dioes* with *neges* suggests that here the former word was meant to be treated as *djôës*, though elsewhere it is found rhyming with *egroes* 'berries of the dog rose' : see *Skene*, ii, 134—it occurs also at pp. 159, 230. It belongs to the verb 'to be' and stands for the third person singular or plural

written *Pedriwal*, which stands to *Pedruwal* as *Rhirabon* to *Rhuabon*, on which see *Celtic Folklore*, p. 225. These forms seem to converge on an earlier *petri-wal*, meaning either 'provided with four walls' or 'a four-walled structure', with a *wal* apparently borrowed from English, whence our ordinary Welsh *gwâl* 'a wall'. The native word was *gwawl*, found written *gual* in the Nennian *Historia Brittonum* (Mommson's *Chronica Minora*, iii, p. 165) and corresponding to the Irish *fâl* of the same meaning. It is, however, possible that here the early *wâl-*, which yielded *gwawl* as a monosyllable, was shortened into *wol*, *wal*, when it came to be unaccented: that is to say, the borrowing from English may not have taken place here at all.

Englyn 29. of the indicative present, here used in a past sense. It corresponds to the *deuz* in Breton locutions rendering 'have': see Legonidec's *Grammar* prefixed to his Dictionary (St. Brieuc, 1850) pp. 32, 33. Thus *a dioes*, Skene, ii, p. 230, 'is there to them,'¹ have they', corresponds to the first person singular *am oes* (p. 54) 'is there to me, have I'.

- .. 30. Omit *ry* in the half-pentameter: it is unnecessary and mars the metre. On account of the romantic interest attaching to Gower I append a provisional rendering of the two englyns in question:—

The long graves on Gwanas in Gower—

He whose it was the men [to know] found not
Who they or what their business.

Oeth and Anoeth's host were they, who at night
Grew younger men, younger striplings:
Whoso them seeks let him Gwanas dig.

- .. 35. The half pentameter is three syllables too long: strike out the words *oet hennr*, which

¹ Possibly *a dioes* should here be rendered 'is there to her', for the noun is the feminine *ciwtaët* 'civitas', and the lines run as follows, with *glaët* corrected into *gnaët*:—

A chiwtaët plant adaf	And the city of Adam's children,
A henynt oe gnaët.	That are of his flesh descended—
A dioes gbaet hyt uraët	Is there for it deliverance ere Doom?

Rendered 'for it' and not 'for them', it recalls the passage in the *Book of Taliessin*, *ibid.*, p. 134.

Pan y6 rud egroes.	Why is the dogrose berry red?
Nen wreic ae dioes.	Or the woman to whom it belongs?

The rendering is a mere guess, but how the 'woman' comes in is, perhaps, explained by Dr. Davies when in his Dictionary he identifies *egroes* with *Aeron mieri Mair* 'the fruit of the brambles of Mary', which probably involves an ancient allusion to the Virgin.

Englyn 35. shew that the scribe had no notion of the metre. “Gur guir y neb ny rotes,” ‘A man that gave no one his rights’ is crisper and fitter for the verse: it refers to the cunning magician Gwydion ab Dôn.

„ 36. There is a syllable too many in the first two lines: they would come right if one omitted the second *bet*, for they would have the *cæsura* usual in the fourth foot.

„ 38. The scribe repeats the full description of Beidauc in this englyn and he has also brought in *yr hun* ‘this is’ without any need: read simply “Beidauc ab Emer Llydan”.

„ 45. The first line is a syllable short, and might be set right by reading *y glav* for *glav*; but the scribe has made a hash of the half pentameter, which he gives as “Dyliei kynon yno y kiniav” ‘There Cynon ought to have his dinner’, instead of “Dliei Kynon y kuinav” ‘Him Cynon should bewail’. Whether the names Elchwith and Menetauc, however, should be allowed to stand it is hard to say; for we happen to have a *Red Book* version of this englyn (*Skene*, ii, 291) in which they are different. The latter text begins not with *bet*, but with *tom* (from the Latin *tumba*), whence the derivative *tomen*, as in *Tomen y Bala* ‘the Bala Mound’. The englyn runs thus, with *dyliei* corrected into *dliei*:—

Tom elwithan neus g6lych
gla6

maes maodyn y danaw:
Dliei gynon y g6yna6

Elwyddan's tomb drenched by the
rain—

Beneath it lies Maodyn's plain:
Him Cynon is bound to bewail.

Englyn 45. There is a well known house called Bod Elwydan in the Vale of Clwyd.

„ 46. This playful englyn is somewhat out of joint, and looks at first as if it had to do with *ew* and *eitew* or *yew* and *ivy*. Perhaps it might be restored somewhat as follows:—

Pien 'r bet hun a'r bet hun.	(7)	Whose grave is this, and this ?
gowin ymi. mi ae gun.	(7)	Ask me for I know :
Bet eitew neut ew oet hun.	(7)	Eiddef's grave—this was it—
a bet ei dal tal ys cum.	(7)	And Eidal's of lofty (?) brows.

Englyn 47. This englyn speaks of the same two men, Eiddef and Eidal, and it is to be noticed that *Eidal* was to assonate with the *all* of *alltudion*, which it could hardly have done at any time after *alt* had become *allt*. In the half pentameter read *meib* for *meibon*.

„ 50. This offers considerable difficulty : it ends with two lines of eight syllables each, as to which see p. 123 ; and the beginning looks as if a heptameter was intended, thus:—
Bet sílit | dýwal | ined | rýwuy lé|. But the three flat feet which should follow to form the second line of six syllables, are wholly wanting. When this is compared with the notes on englyns 27 and 59, one begins to suspect that the scribe had set himself to work to cut the stanzas of four lines down to abortions of three ; for such they are, seeing that they correspond to no metre as they stand.

„ 53. This is too long, and either *ywinder* should be omitted, when the result would be a hexameter, or else for *dacar* read *daer* : this would allow the two first lines to be re-

Englyn 53. garded as a heptameter, and that is on the whole preferable. In the half pentameter either *y amser* is to be sounded *i mser*, or else the first *un* is to be struck out—this is probably better.

„ 55. The scribe has written “bet ruyw yv hunnw mab rigenev”, which is two syllables too long: he would seem to have misunderstood an *er* or *ew* in his original for the verb *yr*, for which he then supplied a subject *hunnw*: so read “bet ruyw ew mab rigenev”, ‘a king’s grave that, Rigeneu’s son’s’. The half pentameter is also probably longer than the original, and should accordingly be corrected into “digonei da ar y arwev”.

„ 56. According to the analogy of *Gurthëyrn* in englyn 40 *Breint* should probably be treated as *Brëeint*, or *Brïeint*.

„ 59. Here the scribe seems to have omitted the last third of a trisected hexameter, and we have no data for supplying it. The englyn should have four lines: compare the note on No. 50. I can make nothing of *diwinvin* but the possible name *Dyfnwyrn* with which I have not met anywhere else. *Tir quennle* is possibly what is locally called *Tir Gwenlli*, a field about a mile south-south-west of the church of St. Michael, Cwm Du, in the Vale of the Usk. The late Welsh historian, Thomas Price, was vicar some time ago of the parish, and he has left it on record that the inscribed stone reading “Catacus hic iacit filius Tegernacus” (p. 49), was found in *Tir Gwenlli*: see Westwood, p. 55. In

Englyn 59. that case, *Gwenlli* may be for an older *Gwenlle*, and that for *Gwenlleu* equating with the Irish name *Findlug*, genitive *Findloga*. But *Hirgweun* also suggests itself.

„ 60. Scan “mal y mae ‘ny kystut” with *ny* ‘in his’ as in the *Liber Landavensis*, p. 120, and treat the half pentameter as “ae clathei ew caffi but”.

„ 61. *Oet* is probably to be omitted as a needless insertion made by the scribe: read accordingly, “Ri ew Rhiogan ae gvant”, ‘a king he, Rhiogan slew him’. The abruptness of the syntax is to be compared with that of such epitaphs as *Cunogusi hic iacit* ‘the grave of Congus: here he lies’, p. 89.

„ 63. Scan thus:—

Pieu ‘r | bet ped | rival || (6)

ae ped | warmein am | y tal || : (7)

and see the notes on Nos. 11 and 13.

„ 66. This appears to refer to the fairy chief Llwyd or Llwydeu son of Celcoed, as to whom one should read, beside the *Mabinogion*, the correspondence reprinted in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1904, pp. 33-48. The latter goes to establish his connection with the north-west corner of Pembrokeshire known as Cemes or Kemesland. If the englyn about Llwyd was meant to end with a half pentameter one should probably read *o* or *in* for *ino*; but it may be allowed to stand with the exceptions mentioned at p. 123.

„ 67. In the latter part of the hexameter one of the

Englyn 67. *y*'s has to be omitted: if the second, we should then read “*y rug guerid ae deru*”, which looks as if it meant ‘between the Forth and its oaks’, wherever that might be. Also the half pentameter is a syllable too short and *branc* is probably to be corrected into *bradauc*, as suggested not long ago by M. Loth.

„ 70. *Earrwen* is an error for *Garrwen*: see the Triads, i, 60=ii, 17 (*Myr. Arch.*, ii, pp. 12, 14). It is noteworthy that *Garrwen* and the ladies mentioned with her are the only women commemorated in the entire series of seventy-three englyns.

„ 71. *Gyhoret* is probably to be corrected into *Cyhoret*; and in that case the verse “*yn ryt gynan cyhoret*” may be treated as meaning ‘the grave of *Cyhoret* is at *Rhyd Gynan*’. Older forms of the personal name are *Cohorget* and *Conhorget*: see the *Arch. Camb.*, 1895, p. 33.

„ 72. *Sean* “*pieu 'r vedgor 'ssy yma*”, ‘Whose is the tomb that is here?’

vi. THE LATER ENGLYN.

Something must now be said further concerning the later metres in Welsh, as representing the elegiac couplet in Latin, and the englyn with bisected hexameter may

conveniently be taken first. The englyn of three lines has long since grown out of favour, the ordinary englyn being made up of two lines covering the hexameter divided into two parts—here into two equal parts—and two other lines covering the pentameter divided likewise into halves. Mechanically, so to say, this is the simplest treatment of the elegiac couplet, and it may be illustrated by englyn 32 of the Grave Series, which, with the lines run continuously, would read as follows:—

Ebeten yn hir vynyt. yn llŷr y guyr lluosit.
bet gŷryen gŷrhyd engnavt. a llytauc nab lliwelit.

The same with both lines halved stands thus:—

Ebêten yn hir vŷnyt. (7)	The graves on Long Mountain,
yn llŷr y guyr lluosit. (7)	Multitudes know them well—
bet gŷryen gŷrhyd	The grave of Gwrien renowned for
ên guavt. (7)	valour,
a llŷtauc nab lliwé lit. (7)	Llwyddog's grave, son of Lliwelydd.

In this case the third line rhymes (imperfectly, unless one read *engnauve*) with a word in the middle of the next line, *engnaut*—*llytauc*. Hence this metre takes its inexact name of ‘englyn unodl *cyrch*’, or ‘a *cyrch* englyn of one rhyme’, which it is not where there is a *cyrch* forming what is a second rhyme. The *cyrch* might occur, not in the second couplet, but in the first or even in both; however it was not essential that it should be present at all: in case of its absence the englyn runs on one rhyme, and is really *unodl*. This may be illustrated by citing from the Mabinogi of Math (*Mabinogion*, pp. 78, 79) the three englyns sung by Gwydion, when he, in quest of Llew Llawgyffes, detected him in the form of a wounded eagle among the topmost branches of a lofty oak near the twin Snowdonian lakes of Nantlle: with certain emendations I should write them thus, in later orthography:—

1.

- Dár a | dŷf y rwnŷ | dēulyn, (7) An oak there grows between two
lakes—
Gordlúfrych áwyr a glŷn: (7) Darkly speckled are sky and
glen—
Óni ddy wētaf i éu, (7) If my words prove not untrue,
Aelóden Lléu¹ panŷw hŷn. (7) The members these of what is
Llew.

2.

- Dár a | dŷf yn ardd fáēs. (7) An oak there grows in furrowed
land—
Nis gwŷlŷch | gláw nis mŷy | Nor rain wets it nor melts it
táwdd tēs²: (7) heat the more—
Naw úgein | íng a bór thes (7) Nine score pangs among its
branches
Yny bláen | Lléu Llawgŷ | ffes. (7) Have been the fate of Llew
Llawgyffes.

3.

- Dár a | dŷf dán an wáered, (7) An oak there grows below a steep,
Mírein | médr im i | wéled: (7) A lucky hit that I should Llew
see!
Oni ddy wētaf i | éu, (7) If my words prove not untrue,
Ef dŷddaw | Lléu i'm hár ffed. (7) On my lap will light my Llew.

The second englyn is the one exactly in point, for it rhymes at the end of the lines only, whereas the other two have a *cyrch* rhyme in the fourth line. The difference between the

¹ It is remarkable that in these verses *Llew* goes by the older version of his name *Lleu*, the correct equivalent of the Irish *Lug*, genitive *Loga*: compare the Gaulish gods called the *Lugores* (*C. I. L.*, ii. No. 2,818). Lastly, with the unusual adjective *gordlufrych* compare *oer ddufrych* 'cold and darkly speckled' occurring in D. ab Gwilym's reply to Gruffydd Gryg, poem cxxvij.

² What the MS. has is "nys mŷy y taŷd", and it is not certain whether "nys mŷy taŷd tes" or "nys mŷytaŷd tes" is to be preferred as the emendation required. In either case the accent here, as also in some other cases, such as some of Cynddelw's englynys about to be referred to, reminds one more of the pentameter than of the hexameter; and its bearing on the question of pentameter englynys, touched upon at p. 122, is not to be overlooked.

three must have been one of choice, and one important point on which they agree with englyn 32 is that they offer no strong dactyl in the second line of any one of the instances, that is, where it might be most naturally looked for, but we have passable dactyls in the first lines of the Math instances: in other terms they approach the level of the flat feet already discussed (p. 121). So the following of Goronwy Owen's ranks, perhaps, above the average in this respect: *see* Robert Jones of Rotherhithe's edition of that poet's works (London, 1876), p. 134:—

Dóe Ru féinwyr dorf únwaith (7)	Once the Romans came, a host
I dóliaw 'n hédd, di léu 'n	Our peace to lessen, our tongue
hiáith (7)	to kill,
Hyd na roes Duw Ion o'i rad, (7)	Till God the Lord, of his grace,
O'r daliad wared eil waith. (7)	From their grip set free the
	race.

On the whole a somewhat similar account has to be given of the *proest* englyn, but now and then one meets with an example with the dactyl in its proper place, as in the following, which is one of Cyndelw's englyns to Madog ab Maredudd: *see* the *Myvyrian Archaeology*, i, 211^a:—

Mádawg ai céidw can úrdas (7)	Madog in lordly state doth hold
Brŷn di órmail di órmes (7)	A hill unsieged, unfought,
Bré úchel bráint ardáng os (7)	A lofty height, by right conspicuous,
Llé trýdar Lléch Ysgar llŷs. (7)	A scene of life is Llech Ysgar
	Court.

A glance at the end of the lines in this englyn will serve to show what is meant by the term *proest* in Welsh. Some of the proests vary the vowel from rhyme to rhyme (*proest cyfnewidiog*), and some run on alternate lines (*proest cadwynog*). In none of its forms is this metre much used, and the modern tendency is, perhaps, to make the verses end monosyllabically, though that ending is found eschewed altogether in some instances, such as the

following given in Rhys Jones's *Gorchestion Beirdd Cymru* (Shrewsbury, 1773), p. 274, as sung by the sixteenth century poet William Llŷn:—

Amryw énwog mawr winwydd (7)	He of manifold name, he of the great vine—
A mawr énw am a ránnodd (7)	Great is his name for his gifts,
A mawr iáwn ymró Wý nedd. (7)	Very great within the bounds of Gwynedd,
Am roi i wén iaid Meiríon ydd (7)	For his gifts to the poor of Merioneth.

The origin of these metres having been early forgotten,¹ the tendency seems to have been to efface the contrast between the hexametric and pentametric portions of the englyn. On the whole the feet of the former became dissyllabic, with little or nothing left to relieve their flatness, except perhaps the rhyme; but even this, when it happens to be proest, can hardly be held to appeal to many. For more instances of the old proest, *see* Cyndelw's poems in the *Myvyrian*, especially pp. 210, 211, 218, 229, 254.

We now come to the later representatives of the englyn of the trisectual kind, and this also the grammarians call an englyn unodl or one-rhyme englyn, for the four lines of which it consists have now one and the same final rhyme, and the first line has a "gair cyrch" (p. 111). But that has by no means been always the case, as witness Grave Englyn No. 4, quoted at p. 113, where there is no proper "gair cyrch", and where there are two rhymes, one in *eu* and the other in *o*. Englyn 7 of the same series is similar, and so are others which need not be enumerated. The grammarians compare the englyn to a winged arrow, the first two lines representing the hexameter or heptameter being called the *paladr* or shaft, while the two half penta-

¹ Possibly "forgotten" is not the word to use, *see* the last footnote.

meters are variously called *pen* 'the head of the arrow' or else its *esgyll* or wings. So much as to the technical terms in use: here, as in the previous kind of englyn, the pentameter is cut up into two equal parts forming the *esgyll*. The hexameter also is divided into two parts in the *paladr* but they are of unequal lengths, the first or long line being originally made to cover the first two-thirds approximately of the hexameter, while the second or short line covers the remainder. The figures for the lengths of the four lines of this englyn have long been fixed at 10, 6, 7, 7. How the sevens were arrived at has already been surmised (p. 109), and so in point of fact has the case of the ten, namely, when the fifth (or sixth) syllable fixture was traced to the Latin penthemimeral cæsura. For five or six syllables doubled may have suggested a convenient length for the first line of the englyn; but the englyns with the cæsura in the fourth foot would lead with still greater certainty to 10 and 6. The same result, however, may have been even more simply and exactly arrived at from another side, to wit that of the heptameter, which has also a right to be considered here. For the chief break in the heptameter or Archilochian verse occurs after the fourth or last foot of the dactylic tetrameter and before the three dissyllabic or flat feet following (pp. 91, 112). The former portion of four feet, of which the fourth must always be trisyllabic, would yield a verse ranging from nine to twelve syllables, and likely to converge on an average of ten as the predominant figure. Lastly, the rest of the heptameter, consisting of the three flat feet, counted six, neither more nor less. On the whole then it appears as if the heptameter had more to say to these figures than the hexameter, and that the measurements of the former have been superinduced on the latter to produce the uniformity which has been secured. Let us

take as an instance the first englyn of D. ab Gwilym's elegy to his uncle and teacher in the poetic art, a man whom he regarded as the leading authority in Dyfed or the Land of Enchantment as he playfully calls it in reference to the *Mabinogion* story of Manawydan and Llwyd son of Celcoed: *see* poem cexxxii:—

Dyfed a siomed. o symud ei	Dyfed is grieved, her greatness
mawredd, (11)	gone,
Am er yr bro yr Hud; (6)	The Eagle of the Land of En-
	chantment:
Doe wiwdymp yn dywed	Yesterday, happy time, he could
-nd, (7)	speak—
Hyddawn fodd, a heddyw'n	And eloquently—to day is he
fud. (7)	mute.

Here the first line has eleven syllables, but in most of Ab Gwilym's englyns it counts only ten. But to return to the cæsura or break in the Archilochian verse just before the three trochaics, early Brythonic versifiers observed it, for we see it in the case of the Llech Idris inscription (pp. 93, 112) in the trouble which the inscriber took to show that he divided the heptameter thus:—

Hic in tumulo jacit Porius
homo planus fuit.

The break par excellence was after *Porius*, whereas that after the fifth syllable was the previous break, a pre-cæsura so to say, and our Welsh bards inherited for these two breaks the technical terms *gwant* and *rhagwant* 'cæsura and præ-cæsura', where *gwant* (p. 125) is of the same origin as *gwan-u* 'to pierce or run through'. When, however, it became usual to cut the heptameter into two lines, the term *gwant* was no longer required, as the break was sufficiently indicated by the ending there of the line; but the previous and lesser break continued to be called *rhagwant* to the great perplexity of the grammarians of a later age.

For if there was a *rhagwant*, where was the *gwant*? They could not find it, and eventually they committed the blunder of identifying the *rhagwant* not with a break at all but with a syllable, that is to say with the fifth syllable: thus in Ab Gwilym's englyn the *ed* of *siomed* would be the *rhagwant* and the *ed* of Dyfed which rhymed with it would be the *gwant*. The next step was a logical one, which Robert Davies took, *loc. cit.*, p. 126, namely, that of calling the first *ed* the *rhagwant* 'præ-cæsura' and the second one the *gwant*, an error which Dr. J. D. Rhys and Simwnt Fychan avoided. For the former the *rhagwant*—he chose to call it also *rhagwân* and *rhagwânt*, *loc. cit.*, pp. 159, 164—was the fifth syllable, to which he assigned one or two attributes under three or four names (pp. 163, 164), such as *gosodiad* 'fixture', *dodiad* 'setting', or *rhoddiad* 'datum', and *gorffwysfa* 'rest', also *pausa*.¹ Simwnt knowing his business at first hand was less influenced by the nebulous opinions of others, and he came within a *cyrch* of hitting the mark as to the *gwant*, which he calls *gwahan* 'a separation', in spite of his applying the term to a syllable. One of his instances (*loc. cit.*, p. lxvii) runs as follows:—

Dylŷnais klŷyvais val y klŷw	Followed, wounded have I,
déukant (10)	as hundreds hear,
Y dék af o ddŷn bŷw, (6)	The fairest of living maidens;
Dólur gôr modd am dó ddyw, (7)	Beyond measure am I punished—
Dŷlyn pryd éwyn prîd ŷw. (7)	The foam-like fair to follow costs me dear.

¹ I am very hazy as to the exact meaning which Dr. Rhys attached to the names that he piled on the heavy-laden *rhagwant*: he seems to have had the term *thesis* of Latin verse in his mind. But he went out of his way to complicate matters by making *gwant* and *rhagwant* words of measurement; for he would have called *Dyfed* a *gwant* of two syllables and a *siomed* a *rhagwant* of three syllables (pp. 164, 165). He was also muddle-headed enough to discover *gwant* and *rhagwant* in the second line of an englyn, pp. 165, 166.

Thereon Simwnt remarks that the *cyrch* word is *deukant*, so that the rhyme portion of the line ends with the eighth syllable *klyw*; and that ending, he says, is called *gwahan*, 'separation'. To whom he alludes as so calling and so placing the *gwahan* does not appear; but it was a mistake, though a lesser one, in any case. For *klyw* does not end the line or even the foot to which it belongs. The englyn being heptametric, the fourth foot must be trisyllabic, and the *gwant* was the break after *deukant*, the word really ending the line. The fixing of the exact place of the rhyme and the number of syllables to form the overflow is arbitrary. The explanation, probably, is that the structure of the englyn was complete long before any *cynghanedd* or rhyme was thought necessary: that was something which was afterwards superinduced.

This leads to a passing mention of a somewhat cognate error of the bards, as to which, however, the grammarians were fairly sound. Now when the fifth syllable of the englyn rhymed with a previous one, as in the case of *klwyraïs* with *dyllynais*, there was a *gorffwysfa* or rest after the fifth syllable, that is as I understand it, a short break after it. Originally this had nothing to do with the rhyme: the break was to be there whether there was rhyme or not. Simwnt was clear on this point (p. lxxij), and Rhys was fairly so; but he was too shaky to pronounce definitely on an englyn badly constructed in this respect by Guto'r Glyn, whom he quotes (p. 164) introducing an instance with the following *paladr* or shaft:—

Da g��nnym i'w deg ��nys	We are pleased to his fair isle
draw r��deg (10)	to hie
Dr��y or �����r P��wys. (6)	Across the best land of Powys.

At the same time that he thought the englyn singular he wrote of the fifth syllable *deg* as having a *gorffwysfa* 'rest'

or *pausa*, which is impossible, as the word is an adjective inseparable from the noun it precedes: it is not followed by a rest or a break, but it ought. From the point of view of the history of the *englyn unodl* one may say that there should be a *rhagwant* in the true sense of that term, that is to say a break, not necessarily a very marked one, after the fifth syllable in every heptameter englyn. But this rule has not always been observed even by such a skilful versifier as our eighteenth century bard Goronwy Owen; and if one turns the leaves of Eifionydd's *Thousand Englyns* (Foulkes, Liverpool, 1881), and looks through the modern examples, one meets frequently with instances like this (p. 10):—

Anrhegiad | hael y|brigyn | i'r wefus |
Yw 'r per | afal | dillyn. ||

Here the fifth syllable fixture is the proclitic article *y*, than which it would be hard to find a weaker vocable in the language. With this the next englyn is not parallel: it is cited at random from Jones and Williams's *Llyfr Adroët* (Conway, 1904), p. 55, and the author was Gwallter Mechain, in the nineteenth century:—

Y nós dŷwell yn distêwi,	Night is come with her silent
cáddug	glooms;
Yn cúddio Er ŷri,	Snowdon his cap of cloud assumes;
Yr hául yng ngwély'r hé li,	The Sun in Ocean's bed asleep,
A'r llóer yn ariánnu'r lli.	The Moon with silver paints the
	deep.

Here there is no fifth syllable fixture or break, as the paladr consists of a hexameter with the cæsura or *gwant* in the fourth foot | *cúddug yn* | . It is to be noticed that Simwnt Vychan (p. lxvii) does not appear to have contemplated this kind of exception, but to have required a *gorffwysswa* or pause after the fifth syllable in all englyns not bisectual. To this position he was probably led by the

fact that englyns with the fourth-foot cæsura might have a break also after the fifth syllable: in the great majority of cases perhaps they actually had it.

The englyn last cited is a hexametric one, while Simwnt's instance (p. 142) is heptametric; and let that suffice to illustrate the fact that both kinds equally yield the englyn unodl of medieval and modern bards. It is no more customary to regard them now as of different kinds than it was in the time of the scribe of the *Black Book* or that of the *Red Book*, where englyns of the several classes are found intermixed in one and the same poem or series. Nevertheless the difference is there, as will be seen at a glance by comparing the second lines: in the former it consisted of three flat feet—Y dék | af o | dŷn býw |, while in the other Yn | cúddio Er | ýri | is a phrase with the dactylic spring of the hexameter. But the two kinds of trisectual englyn agree as to the fifth syllable fixture, where there is one, that it shall rhyme with one of the preceding syllables if the englyn depends on assonance rather than alliteration. It was pointed out at pp. 116, 117 that this was not always the case, but that it often rhymed with a subsequent word in the line, sometimes even with the principal rhyme of the stanza. The range of the rhyme of the fifth syllable has been eventually narrowed to the part of the line preceding that fixture; and the reason for this is to be sought in the growth of the rule that no subordinate rhyme is allowed to answer the principal rhyme, on the due prominence of which the unity of the stanza must largely depend.

There were ways, however, of avoiding the incidence of that rule. Thus in a metre called the *cloggyrnach* we have the following arrangement: I quote from one of Goronwy Owen's elegies, *loc. cit.*, p. 113:—

Os rhai géirwyr sy wyr	As truthful men are, I ween,
góran. (8)	the best,
I fyd sáint e fúdes ýntau (8)	To the world of saints hath
	he flitted,
Dráw, ddífraw ddwýfron. (5)	Far away with fearless heart,
I fad lwýsgad lón (5)	To the good, happy, bright
	array
A ngýlion y ngólan (6)	Of angels in light.

If one disregard the peculiarities of the cynghaned, one will at once notice that the last three lines are essentially of the same metre as the shaft of an englyn unodl, as may be seen by a slightly different arrangement thus :—

Dráw, ddífraw ddwýfron, i fad lwýsgad lón (10)
A ngýlion y ngólen. (6)

Lastly, another name for what is essentially of the same metre as the shaft of the englyn is “Todaid byr” ‘Short *toгдаid*’, and two such todaids with four lines of eight syllables intervening form the stanza called “Byr a thodaíd” ‘Short and liquid’. Here the lines of eight syllables represent possibly the fixing of a part-hexameter (consisting of four feet) at its minimum length. In that case we have in an early form the essential elements of this metre in the Caldey inscription (p. 57), the Latin of which as a whole may be represented thus :—

Et sígno erúcis in íllam fínxi (10)
Rógo ómnibus ambu lántibus íbi ex órent (15)
Pro an'ma Catuóco ni. (7)

vii. THE ACCENTUAL HEXAMETER IN WELSH.

One of the chief uses of the accentual hexameter in Welsh, as has been sufficiently seen, is to form with one or two half-pentameters the different kinds of englyn which have occupied us, and, in that capacity, it is found not

infrequently replaced by the heptameter. But every now and then one comes across a poem made up of these hexameters or heptameters without the aid of other kinds of verse, or at any rate to any appreciable extent. Such for example is poem xxxvii in the *Black Book*, and the same remark applies to a number of the strophes of which the *Gododin* consists: take for instance 14, 24, 28-30, 41, 51, 78, 88-91, the last of which is a curious description of the hunter Dinogad. We have this kind of verse also in the *Book of Taliessin*, namely, in poem xxxvii.

This must be understood to apply to the trisected hexameter or heptameter; but a poem may consist also of bisected hexameters, that is to say, of couplets of about three feet each and counting from six syllables to nine per line. In the case of the bisectual englyn the hexameter portions came to be fixed as verses of seven syllables each, owing in part at least to the influence of the half-pentameter as suggested at p. 109. Here, however, where there is no half-pentameter, the lines in question have more commonly counted eight or nine, with a tendency to converge on eight. Let us take, as an example, poem xlviii in the *Book of Taliessin*: see Skene's volume ii, 203, and correct his *gurreys* into *gwrŷs* :—

Neu vi lu	óssa6c yn	trýdar.	(8)
ny	pheid6n r6g	déuluheb	6ýar. (9)
Neu ví a	élwir gor	lássar.	(8)
vy gwrŷs bu	énuys ym	héscar.	(8)
Neu ví ty	wýssa6c yn	týwyll	(8)
am ríth6y	am dúy pen	káwell.	(8)
Neu ví eil	káwyl yn	árdu.	(8)
ny	phéid6n heb	6ýar r6g	déulu. (9)

Other poems in this metre in the *Book of Taliessin* seem to be i, ii, xxxviii, and portions of poem xiii in the *Black Book*: I said *seem* as they are less regular and more difficult to classify. The poet Cyndelw was rather fond of beginning

a strophe with a trisected hexameter or heptameter of 10, 6, and of singing then in couplets of bisected hexameters of an average length of eight syllables to a verse: instances will be found in his poems in the *Myvyrian*, vol. i, pp. 206-9, 226-8, 232-4, 234-8, and others needless to specify. This metre should be the one known to our grammarians as “Byr a thodaid” ‘Short and liquid’; but another origin has just been suggested (p. 146) for that metre, and it turns out that in the older poetry the verses of eight syllables in point consisted of three feet, whereas the later instances given by the grammarians make the feet into four. As an example of the older form, take the following lines from a poem by Cyndelw to Rhys ab Gruffyd: see the *Myvyrian*, i, 228:—

Gwr a déngys llát a lláfnen	
rhútyon	(10)
Llew drágon llyw dréigyeu	(6)
Dreic éhofyn éhag y dérnyn	(8)
Dragónrwyf rwytwaleh gy géllyn	(8)
Dragónmart dragónnaleh uýtyn	(8)
Dragónawl dra gánwyf o dlyn	(8)
Cánaf wáwd yr práwd ae prýn	(8)
Prif árglwyt brólwyt bron héilyn	(8)

With this contrast the following verses, cited as his only instance by Robert Davies (p. 135), to wit from Goronwy Owen’s poem to the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion:—

E dd'wédwyd adde wídion a wíriwyd, (10)
O wárant wir ffýddlon, (6)
Od ai'n tíroedd dan y Táerion, (8)
Ar fýr dwýre wir Fro dórion, (8)
Cáem ír hénfri Cýmru hóenfron, (8)
Llóegr yn déthol llúgyrn dóethion, (8)
Llawn dáwn dewr welch Llúndain dírion
ímpiau, (10)
Dewr wéddau Der wýddon. (6)

Here it will be seen that the place of the bisected hexa-

meters yielding verses of three feet, instinct with dactylic movement more than enough, has been taken by a metre counting four flat feet to the line. In other words, this is a case of two really different metres, and with it should, on the one hand, be compared what was suggested at p. 109 concerning the 'cywyd llosgyrniog', and on the other the mention at p. 121 of englyns without dactyls duly placed.

viii. THE PENTAMETER THE CYWYDD.

Thus far of the uses made of the hexameter in its Welsh form: next comes the pentameter, the use of which in the structure of the englyn has been sufficiently illustrated. Now, as an independent metre, the pentameter occurs only once in the *Black Book*, namely in the fragmentary poem which comes second in that manuscript, and consists of proverbial and pithy sayings. As it shows the same final and leading rhyme throughout—it happens to be the rhyme in *o*—the author seems to have regarded it as consisting of pentameters rather than half-pentameters, as will be seen from the following distich (Evans, 4^b, Skene ii, 5):—

Nid ehá [la^ce]th as tráeth [*a w*]. || ny cháffaw [ae hamhéu] o. ||
 Ný llúit réu [uet y dí] reid. || Nýchéinir búyeid ar [ffó]. ||

Not copious my treatment of what I find nobody to doubt.

The wicked's wealth is not weal: mass is not chanted in battle's rout.

This metre was known also in Irish, as will be seen from the following lines from some Ossianic poetry in the *Book of Leinster*, fo. 154^a. The text, with O'Curry's somewhat inexact translation, is quoted in Windisch's *Irische Texte*, pp. 158, 159, to the following effect:—

Ogum illia lia uas lecht, bali itéigtis fecht fir :
 mac rig hErend rogaet and do gae gand os gabur gil.

“An Ogham in a stone, a stone over a grave, in the place where men were wont to pass ; the son of the king of Eire was there slain, by a mighty spear on a white horse’s back.” Here besides alliteration we have not only end-rhymes such as *fir* and *gil*, but also internal ones *lecht—fecht*, *and—gand*, but they are not carried through to the end, and the poem closes with two verses in which the internal rhyme responds to the final syllable, thus, *chloich—troich* and *glond—ogom* respectively. It should be explained that *and* meant *onn*, and *ogom* meant *ogomm*, and further that such imperfect rhymes as *onn* and *omm*, *fir* and *gil*, have always been admissible in Irish verse.

This illustrates one of the ways of treating the pentameter, which on its Welsh side has already been noticed at pp. 102, 103, and here further illustrated by the lines just quoted from the second poem in the *Black Book*. The other way of treating it has been seen in all the later englyns, which uniformly end with two half-pentameters fixed as lines of seven syllables each. But besides serving to form the *esgyll* or wings of an englyn, a series of such couplets is recognised as an independent metre : in fact, ever since Ab Gwilym’s time it has been the most important and popular metre of all those here in question. I have heard it alleged that the cywyd was his invention, that is to say that he took what has in these pages been called the half-pentameters of the trisectual englyn as his model for a metre to consist wholly of couplets of that kind. The erroneousness of that conjecture is rendered probable, among other things, by the existence of the above-mentioned fragmentary poem in the *Black Book*. The cywyd couplet, whether forming part of an englyn or of a poem all cywyds, is subject practically to the same rules and shews the same peculiarities. One of the latter is this: either of the lines must end in an

accented syllable, which in Welsh mostly means that it must end with a monosyllable; but the other must not. Take for example the englyn cited from *Simwnt* at p. 142: it ends thus:

Dolur gormodd am dóddyw,
Dylyn pryd ewyn prid ýw.

The question is, What can have been the origin of such a rule? I have sometimes heard it suggested that it is based on a system of accentuation which no longer prevails in the language; but I have never seen any successful attempt to reason that out. No doubt there has been a certain amount of change in Welsh accentuation; nevertheless the theorist gets into hopeless difficulties, and it looks more promising to attack the question rather from the historical point of view. The rule of varying the accent cannot be said to have been observed by the twelfth century poet *Cyndelw*; perhaps one might say that he was tending to it, though he was rather fond of having dissyllables of the same accent for his rhyming words in the position in point. Let us glance at the poems in the *Black Book* which consist of four-lined englyns: there are two such, namely xxiv (Evans, 39^b, 40^a, Skene ij, 40, 41), which is *Cyndelw*'s: it has ten englyns with the cywyd rhymes, aerev—dehev, drussad—gwenvlad, kerdaur—porthaur, tarianogion—meibon, gosteguch—glywuch, kywrisset—met, edirn—teeirn (read *teirn*), vytaw—ataf, glewrvit—wif, hirvlaut—naut. Here the rhyming words are imparisyllabic in five cases out of ten, while the other five are dissyllables. The other *Black Book* poem is xxj (Evans, 35^b, 36^a, Skene, 36, 37) which is ascribed to *Elaeth* (p. 125): it consists of seven four-lined englyns, and the rhyming words in point are syberwid—imbit, clod—gorvod, atew—new, poeni—merthyri, cofion—gueriton, enbid—bid, poeino—weint—seint. Now the kind of rule which this suggests

is, that the word ending one line of the cywyd couplet should be a syllable shorter than the one ending the other, or, more exactly, that it should be at least one syllable shorter: in other terms the lines have major and minor rhyme-words and the accent follows suit. It is needless to say that this is very different from the present rule, that the minor rhyme-word must be a monosyllable, or at any rate a word accented on the ultima. Now there seems to be nothing in Welsh to suggest ending verses imparisyllabically: let us see whether there was nothing in the Latin pentameter that might possibly lead to that practice. In Latin itself the pentameter hardly ever ended in a monosyllable, but mostly in a dissyllable, sometimes in a trisyllable, than which it was oftener a quadrisyllable. On the other hand, the first half of the pentameter did sometimes end in a monosyllable. Take one of the school Arnold's stock instances: *Non tamen est cur sis tu mihi causa necis*. If we cut this verse up into two we have—

*Non tamen est cur sis
tu mihi causa necis,*

with the final words *sis* and *necis*. If we further made the order of the half-pentameters optional we might have endings corresponding not to *sis—necis*, but, as it were, to *necis—sis*. That is what the Welsh would seem to have done, and the Latin pentameter would thus appear to have supplied the model of the imparisyllabic rhyme-words of the cywyd, though it took a long time to establish this as an inexorable rule.

It is an old notion of mine that the cywyd metre must be of one and the same origin as the Irish metre known as *deibhidhe*, whatever that origin might prove to be. Take the following instance from the *Book of the Dun Cow*, fo. 129^a (Windisch's *Irische Texte*, p. 131):—

Is tría ág dössib in rí	For her sake the king will chase
inna beónu di Thethbí	The birds away from Tethba
ocus báidfid a dá <i>ech</i>	And down his pair of chargers
illind locha dá Airbrech	In loch da Airbrech's waters.

More of this metre will be found for instance in the story of "The Exile of the Children of Usnech" in the same manuscript, and imperfect copies of poems in it have been found in the Milan and Priscian Codices : see Ebel's edition of the *Grammatica Celtica*, pp. 951-53. In the instance just given the lines are seven syllables each with a major rhyme-word to the second and the fourth : all the instances are not so regular in the old manuscripts, but the metre becomes fixed with a minor termination to the first line of a couplet and a major one to the second, as will be seen at a glance in the instance given in O'Donovan's *Grammar of the Irish Language*, p. 419. Thus it will be seen that the conjecture offered as to the Welsh metre fits the Irish likewise : more correctly speaking it fits it, in one respect, even better ; for Irish retains the fixed order of minor termination followed by a major one, as in the Latin line with *sis—neis*, and not optionally the other way about, as in Welsh. This explanation is offered as a mere conjecture, and the alternative, as far as I can see, is to suppose that here the Latin pentameter and a native metre came into contact, and have, as the result, been influenced by one another ; for it is quite possible that there existed a native metre of the length in question, and that it was perhaps common to Welsh and Irish. But the complexion of the doubt is deepened by the consideration that Welsh and Irish may have influenced one another, not to say borrowed from one another's metrical systems, which is also conceivable.

Before dismissing the *cywyd* and the *englyn*, a word may not be out of place on those two terms. The former

we have already had (p. 104) in the loose sense of a lay or song, and the technical name for what has here been for brevity's sake called simply *cywyd* is *cywyd deuair hirion*, which may be rendered 'verse of two long couplets'. For there is another called *cywyd deuair fyrion*, 'verse of two short couplets,' as they consist of only four syllables each. The history of the word *cywyd* is obscure, but it may be of the same origin as certain Old Irish words which represent a compound *con-vid-* or *con-red-*. One of them is *cobeden*, the native word for *conjugatio* in the grammatical sense of that term, and another, *in-chobaid*, is a gloss on the Latin adverb *concinenter*; also the derivative *cuibdius*, 'con-cinnitas', as to which see Ascoli's *Codice irlandese dell' Ambrosiana*, II, pp. cccij, cccij. So one may perhaps treat the Welsh word as having been meant originally to convey the idea of words elegantly, artistically put together or set alongside of one another. Then as to *englyn* one may point out that it is also found written *ynghlyn*, and that it is not to be severed from *glyn-u*, 'to stick, cleave, or adhere'. The root has the preposition *yn*, 'in', prefixed to it, so that one may say that the compound is formally equivalent to the Latin *inharens*, and one naturally asks, to what does this exactly refer? The *englyn* is historically, as has been shown, of several kinds, and what those kinds have in common is that they require a half-pentameter or two to be tagged on to complete the stanza. So I infer that the term referred originally to the circumstance of the longer line having this pendant cleaving or adhering to it; and this is substantially the way in which Welsh grammarians have understood it. In any case it is needless, after what has been said already, to dwell on the highly artificial nature of the *englyn*, or to show how inconceivable it is that it should have come into existence in any early stage of a people's literary development. It argues a past of

prolonged familiarity of some kind or other with the art of verse-making.

ix. THE HEXAMETER TRUNCATED.

The metre most commonly evidenced by the inscriptions was found to be the one which consisted of a part-hexameter of four feet. So in Welsh the line ranges from eight syllables to twelve, with a tendency to converge on nine or ten. The lines of intermediate length include among them one of three dactyls, which, scanned in the quantitative way of Latin, would count as four feet, that is, three dissyllabic feet plus a dactyl: *see* pp. 70, 71, 124. A line preserving the two last feet of the hexameter is, of course, common enough, but it is often impossible to distinguish between it and the one ending with a dactyl. The latter appears to have been one of the most popular, owing, doubtless, in part to the fact that it formed the tetrameter portion of the archilochian verse, that is to say, the first line of the Welsh heptameter englyn. The favourite form of this line has its final dactyl accented as in the inscription (p. 58):—

Bone mîmori | filli | Tribúni.

Put otherwise, it will stand thus:—

Bone | mîmori | filli Tri | búni.

But other accentuations of the two final feet are by no means excluded in Welsh. The following strophe from poem xvij in the *Black Book* (Evans, 25, Skene, ii, 18, 19, but subject to a slight emendation) may be cited as illustrating several of the points here in question, among others the uncertainty as to the exact division of some of the lines into feet, as already suggested:—

Awállen péren. A prén mélín. (9)	Sweet apple-tree, wood of a yellow hue,
A týw in há! art. heb árt in y chílehin. (11)	That grows in Halardd without tilth around it—
Amí dis cogánaw kád in prý- dín. (10)	I prophesy a battle among the Prydyn
In ámvín év térwin a guir dílin. (10)	Holding their bounds against the men of Dublin.
Seith lóng y dénant dros lyd, ánlín (10)	Seven shiploads they come over a wide lake,
A seith cánt. dros mór y oréskin. (9)	And seven hundred, across the sea to invade.
Orsául y dénant. nydánt y kénhin. (10)	Of the fleet so come there will homeward sail
Námuin. seith llédwae gwýdi év lléttkint. (10)	But seven ships, half manned, to tell their dismal tale.

Elsewhere in the *Black Book* the same metre will be found in poems v, vj, vij, x, xi, xiv, xvi, xvij, xxvii, xxxiv, in some of which the lines are varied by the occurrence of an occasional whole hexameter. Other poems, such as ix, also belong here, but they are partly too obscure to classify as they stand. Then as to our other old manuscripts, one may say that nearly the whole of the *Book of Taliessin* is in various forms of the curtailed hexameter, and similarly most of the *Gododin* in the *Book of Aneurin* is in that metre, whence presumably the name Gwawdodyn is given to two of the metres in D. ab Edmwnd's system. The Gwawdodyn now consists of one or more couplets (of nine syllables to a line) followed—formerly often preceded—by a couplet of 10, 9, with a *gair cyrch*, the unity of the whole being indicated by the stanza having one and the same principal rhyme throughout. As will have been already observed, no metrical difference of any significance attaches in this metre to the fact that one line happens to have ten syllables and another only nine. So it follows, as was perceived by J. D. Rhys, *loc. cit.*, pp. 196, 199, that no radical distinction can be drawn between the Gwawdodyn and the

verse known as “Hir a thodaid”, ‘Long and liquid’, which closes with a todaid couplet of 10, 10, preceded by other couplets of the same length and with the same principal rhyme throughout as in the Gwawdodyn. As an instance of the todaid couplet of the latter may be cited the following from one of Rhys’s examples, *loc. cit.*, p. 195:—

Llew blin | ym myddiu | mæddai | wyr árfog : || (10)

Llyn fárchog | énwog a | ddigónai. || (9)

Lion-like, chafing in battle’s array, he would buffet armed men ;
Sharp-eyed knight, famous the feats he performed.

Compare with this the following from one of Robert Davies’s examples of a “Hir a thodaid, p. 136:—

Ail Ólwen | lwyswen | liósog | llysoedd, || (10)

Áil a wnai | wlédloedd, | Élen | lnyddog. || (9)

Another fair white Olwen art thou of many courts,
Another Elen Lnyddog, a giver of banquets.

The cyrch rhyme which we have in the Gwawdodyn metre is not common in the old manuscripts here in question, such for example, as the *Book of Aneurin*. But we find it in the poems of Cynddelw, where the departure from the principal rhyme is very frequent, for example in his ‘Poem to God’: see the *Myvyrian*, i, 247^a-49^a, where no distinction between the Gwawdodyn and ‘Hir a thodaid’ seems to have been thought of.

Other treatments of the part hexameter might be mentioned: for instance, here and there one finds a great run on trisyllabic feet, as for example in the case of the first poem in the *Black Book*, where a very dactylic hexameter introduces other lines in which the dactyl plays an almost exclusive part, as follows:

Mor trúan | génhyf. mor | trúan a | déryv.

am | kéduy a | cháduan. ||

Oed lláchar | kynláuar | kyuláuan. ||

Oed ýseuid | o trýruyd | o trýuan. ||

A somewhat similar description applies to poem xxxi in

the *Book of Taliessin* (Skene, ii, 183) : that is likewise introduced by a full hexameter of the same description. The principal use of this kind of verse appears to have been to diversify the movement of the lines, and it is not hard to understand why nothing of great length is found written in it in the *Black Book*. But a common treatment of the part-hexameter was to divide the verse of four feet into versicles of two, and to make them rhyme together and with the succeeding ones until you exhausted your special stock of assonances. This is a favourite metre in the *Book of Taliessin* : it occurs also in the *Gododin*, which in fact begins with it, and we have it in the *Black Book* in the dialogue which opens with poem xxxi (Evans, 47^b-48^b, Skene, ii, 50-3) as follows :—

Pa gŵr yv | y pŵrthaur. || Gléulhid | gauáclauaur. || (11)

Pa gŵr ae | gŵnin. || Áthur. a | chéi gŵin. || (10)

Who is the porter ? Glewlwyd Great-grip.

Who is it that asks ? Arthur and Cai the White.

On surveying the kind of verses grouped together under this heading one would at first sight be disposed to say, perhaps, that it is useless to examine them with a view to metre, that in a word it is no case of one metre at all, but rather of a collection of heterogeneous samples of metres. That would be, however, to run in the teeth of the fact, that the old writers of Welsh poetry by their manner of intermixing these verses in their poems tacitly treated them as of cognate origin. This now proves true, for on the application of the key of the hexameter the difficulties presented by the motley appearance of the examples is dissipated : they fall into their places as instances of the hexameter truncated in various ways. It is hard, perhaps, to think of any better proof that the key applied must be the right one : the unity of this metre is found in the accentual hexameter.

X. THE LUXEMBOURG FOLIO.

The practice of writing certain Latin metres accentually has been here illustrated not only by our post-Roman epigraphy, but also by the Frampton Mosaics. From another side the subject may be said to have been approached in the *Grammatica Celtica*, namely, in the section entitled "Consonantia Latina", pp. 938-48,¹ which, with the help of illustrations, some of which reach back to St. Ambrose in the fourth century, goes to show how Celtic assonance and alliteration invaded Latin verse. This may be briefly supplemented by a note or two on the curious fragment known as the Luxembourg Folio: it was edited by me years ago in the *Revue Celtique*, i, 346-75 (and pp. 503, 504), where on the one hand such words as *regminat*, *regmiant*, recall the *regmen* of the Frampton Mosaics, and, on the other, *novellus* reminds one of the Juvencus englyn with the word *noel* for 'new'. The Latinity of the fragment is very peculiar and inseparable from the bombastic jargon of the so-called *Hisperica Fumina*, which have been discussed at length by Professor Zimmer in the appendix to his *Neunius Viudicatus*. There he has endeavoured to shew that the home of the *Hisperica Fumina* must have been one of the great monasteries in the south-west of Britain: he points more especially to Llantwit Major, the

¹ Here, among other things of special interest to the Welsh reader, may be mentioned, that our early bards' habit of running whole strophes on a single rhyme, is illustrated by long citations, pp. 940, 941, from St. Augustine, who died in 430. Lines also are quoted, p. 945, from the Irishman Columbanus, who died in 614, and some of them are so constructed that they show much the same system of rhymes as the Blegywryd hexameters discussed in chapter iii above.

great school of St. Illtud in the sixth century, and he has in view more particularly the best known of the Saint's pupils, namely, Gildas; for he thinks that the *Hisperica Famina* are to be traced rather to a Brython than to a Goidel, and it is not without interest here that Zimmer is prompted to call repeated attention to the dactylic style affected by Gildas and the Hisperic school. To return to the Luxembourg Folio, that is proved, by its Breton glosses, to come from Brittany, and in the *Grammatica Celtica* it is referred to the ninth century. The verses in the fragment consist mostly of accentual hexameters, complete and curtailed hexameters intermixed; but the glosses are preceded by a bit of dialogue which has the interest of being, it would seem, in hexameters and pentameters. Apparently it takes place between a pious widow and a man with whom she is in love: he will not marry her because she has been the wife of a previous husband. It runs thus, with the scanning marked:—

. con | gandet | animus | meus
 placu | isset | hoc in | domino | re | rum . . | . . .
 venis |] latus me | nm || dulcis iu | galis me | us ||
 kalami | tas de me | recedit | ista¹ | nolo au | dire ;
 si tibi | dilectat | nub | e | re | alium | virum per | quiris ;
 rem die | ac noc | te || doleo | et fle | o ||
 propter | caru | m | virum | meum si | tibi me | frandet |
 non iaces | meum lat | us || dulcis iu | galis me | us ||

SHE. my soul rejoices.

In the name of the Lord this had been pleasing [if true
 That you come] to my side to be the sweet consort mine.

HE. The storm of my passion is over: I dislike those words of yours.
 If it be your pleasure to marry, you seek another man.

SHE. The matter grieves me day and night, and with tears I mourn
 Because of my dear husband, if he defraud me of charms for you,
 That you lie not beside me the sweet consort mine.

¹ The MS. has *ista verba*.

I have not succeeded in reading what comes immediately after *domino*, but it seems to begin with *re*, and *domino rerum* has been suggested to me by the Old Irish term ‘lord or prince of the elements’ as at the opening of Adamnan’s Vision *coimdin na n-dála*: see Windisch’s *Irische Texte*, p. 169, and s.v. *dúil*. The key to the use of *latus meum* or *meum latus* for ‘at or to my side, beside me, by me’ is supplied by the Irish conjugated preposition *liam, lem*, ‘to me, with me, by me’, which consists of the neuter noun *leth* ‘side’ provided with a personal ending. This etymology of the Irish preposition has Stokes’s approval in the *Indogermanische Forschungen*, xii, 188, n. 2. Compare the similar use of *les, lez*, in French from Latin *latus* ‘side’, and its survival in such names as Plessis-lès-Tours and the like. If Gaulish and Brythonic made a similar use of the form corresponding to Irish *leth*, namely *letos*, one can hardly avoid the inference that the French use of *lès*, Provençal *latz* ‘by’, was suggested by Gaulish: at any rate the Italian *allato*, with the *al* which it involves, fails to illustrate it. Lastly, there is some difficulty as to how subordinate clauses were introduced by the writer of the lines in question, but we have one clear instance in *non iaces*, so that, on the whole, I venture, though with great diffidence, to suggest the above as the sense of the fragmentary dialogue.

xi. IRISH RHETORICS.

It should be noticed that versification is not found confined to those of our inscriptions which may be regarded as of Brythonic origin. It extends to those of Goidelic origin in Britain; but, as far as I know, it has no place in Ogam inscriptions, whether in Britain or in Ireland, which

is just what the brevity of the Ogam legends would lead one to expect. On the contrary it is to be detected in Medieval Irish literature, especially in the passages, mostly unrhymed, which are termed *retoric*, that is to say *rhetoric*, in some of the more elaborate stories, for instance in the twelfth century MS. of the *Book of the Dun Cow*. That they are in some kind of verse has long been suspected, though hardly any of them have been written out successfully as verse by anybody. One of the nearest approaches to this was made by Windisch in the *Revue Celtique*, v, 389-91, 478, 479, where he has discussed three of the *retorics* occurring in the oldest Irish fairy tale on record, *Echtra Condla Chaim*. The text occurs on fo. 120 of the *Book of the Dun Cow*, and has been printed in Windisch's *Kurzgefasste Irische Grammatik*, pp. 118-20. In the *Revue Celtique* his metrical arrangement of the first two makes them into 50 syllables each as follows:—

Adgladadar mnái n-óic n-alaind socheneóil	11
nad fresci bás na sentaid	7
ro charus Condla Rúad cotngairim do Maig Mell	6 + 6 = 12
inid rí boadag bidsuthain rí cen gol cen maig inna thír	8 + 8 = 16
ó gabais flaith	4
Tair lín a Chondlai Rúaid muinbriú chaindeldeirg	11
[is] barr bnde fordótá	7
óas gnúis corcorla bidordan do rígdleibe	7 + 5 = 12
má chotuméitis ní chrífa do delb a hóitín a haldi	8 + 8 = 16
co bráth m-brindach	4

I accept Windisch's readings, including the supplying of *is* at the beginning of his second stanza, and the scanning seems to be as follows, though there are other possibilities:

i. Adglad adar mnái n-óic n-álaind socheneóil	11
nad fresci bás na sen taid	7
rocharus Condla Rúad cot ngairim do Maig Mell	12
inid rí bōadag bid suthain rí cen gol cen maig	13
inna thír ó gabais flaith	7

ii. Tair lim a Chondlai Rūaid muinbriú chaindeldeirg	11
is barr bu de fordo tā	7
ōas gnūis corcoida lúid ordan do ríú delbúe	12
ma chotunn éitis ní chrínfa do delb a hóitín	13
a haldi eo bráth m-brind ach	7

He speaks to a young woman, fair and well-born,

Who awaits nor death nor old age :

I have loved Colla Roe and I call him to Moy Mell.

Where reigns Buadach, ever king, without wail or woe in his land

From the day he began to rule.

Come with me Colla Roe of the freckled neck and torch-red bloom,

Thou whose topmost locks are golden

Above thy purple brow, ever the adornment of thy kingly form—

Hark to me and never will that form lose its freshness

Or its beauty till the cheekered day of doom.

Here each strophe consists of three curtailed hexameters and two half-pentameters ; but the next *retoric* is made up differently, and Windisch has split it into two of thirty-six syllables each, and further he has been obliged, in order to arrive at that symmetry, to omit a trisyllable *mordanaig*. I can discover no sufficient reason for either proceeding : the following is his arrangement :—

Not álim a Choráin mórchetlaig	9
forbond dodomanic as dom móo airli	11
as dom moo cumachtu níth náchim thánic	11
o gabussa flaith.	5
Mu inchoimrúe delb nemaicside	9
cotoméinigidar immum mace rocháin	11
d'áirchelad tre thoathbandu díml laim ríglai	11
brechtaib ² ban m-berir.	5

In the manuscript this is one *retoric*, and the only emendation which I wish to make in the text is to omit the first *do* of *dodomanic* : then the whole will be found to consist

¹ The MS. has *di*.

² The MS. has *brectu*, but Windisch corrects it into *brechtaib*, which is perhaps better from the point of view of the sense.

of two full hexameters, two curtailed ones and a pentameter, as follows :—

- iii. Notálim | a Chorán | mōrchetlaig | mōrdānaig | forbond dom|ānie
 as dom mōo | airli as | dom mōo | cumachtu | nīth nāchim | thānie |
 o gabsu | flaith mu | imchomrue | delb nem|aieside |
 cotomōie nīgīdar | immum mace | rochāin | d airchelad |
 tre thoath | bandu dīu | lāim || rīgdai brech taib ban m-ber'ir. ||

Thy help, O Corán of great voice, of great gifts, I entreat to meet
 a challenge

Such as till now, beyond my wit, beyond my power,

Never troubled my reign—no ease of combat but a form unseen

Me by force compelling in order to kidnap my comely son :

Through heathen tricks him women's spells from my royal hand
 remove.

The remaining *retories* in the story have not been discussed by Windisch, so far as I know, so I quote them in their order, premising that Corán the druid did as Conn the king bade him, that is to say, he drowned the voice of the fairy with his own singing; but as she was going away discomfited she threw Colla an apple on which he subsisted for a whole month : the apple grew no less while his longing for the fairy grew greater and greater, when at length she came again and addressed him in the following *retoric*, which seems to consist of three hexameters plus a line which as it stands seems a curtailed hexameter, though it is readily reducible to a pentameter, for instance, by omitting *du* :—

- iv. Nall suide | saides | Condla | eter | marbu du|thainai |
 oc idnaid | in éca | nāthmair. | Totchuret|ar¹ bīi | bithbī |
 at gérat | do dāinib | Tethrach | ardor|chiat each | dia
 in dālaib | tathardai | eter du | gnathu | immaini |

There is the seat where Colla sits among short lived mortals
 Awaiting the terror of death. Thee the living claim, the ever living,
 Thou art champion for Tethra's people : they behold thee every day
 In thy father's (?) assemblies among thy familiar friends.

¹ The MS. has *totchurethar*.

When Conn heard these words spoken by the fairy he sent again to fetch Corán the druid, and the maiden addressed Conn in the following *retoric*, which would seem to allude to the subversion of druidism by St. Patrick. This time it consists of five curtailed hexameters, two of four feet each, and three of five, as follows:—

- v. A Chuind | Cheteathaig | druidecht nis | gradaigther |
 ar is bee | rosoich for messu ar | trág mair. |
 firien | eo n-il muinteraib | ilib ad amraib |
 motá tiefa | a recht | consecra | brichta |
 drúad | tardechta | ar bélaib | demnin duib | dolbthig.

O Conn of the hundred Battles druidism is not liked,
 For small the honour it hath reached on the Great Strand.
 The just one with his retinues many, numerous and wonderful,
 Will soon come and his law the spells of base druids destroy
 Before the face of the demon, black and shape-shifting.

Then Conn addresses his son Colla in order to find what effect, if any, had been produced on him by the fairy. Colla confessed that though he loved his people, a longing for the woman had seized him. Thereupon she appeals to him in the following three *retorics*, of which the first consists of two hexameters, the second of a shortened hexameter and a complete one, and the third of a part-hexameter and a pentameter, as follows:—

- vi. Tathut | airunsur | álaib | fri toind | t cōlehaire | o fadlib |
 im loing | glano cond | rismáis | ma ro | ismais síd | bóadaig |

Thou hast a pleasing remedy (?) for the tide of thy longing . . .
 Should we get into my ship of glass soon should we reach Buadach's station.

- vii. Fil tír n-aill | nad bu | messu do | saigid¹
 atchiu | tairnid in | gréin n-gil | cid cian | riefam ría | n-adaig.

There is another land which to visit it were well :
 The bright sun I see descending : though far, we arrive before night.

¹ This line should probably be a hexameter, some such words as *a chondlai ruaid* having very possibly been dropped out at the beginning.

viii. Is ed a | tîr suba | tar menmain | cāich | dodom | chela
 nî fil eo | nēl and nam | mā || acht mñā o | cus ingen | a ||

It is a land of delight beyond the thoughts of man, the land I mean :
 No race is there but women alone and maidens.

When Colla had listened to these lays he sprang into the coracle of glass and sailed away with the fairy : never more was he seen in Erin, and nobody knew whither he went.

This, however, is not the only fairy tale in which Irish metrical rhetorics occur : take, for instance, that of the Sick-bed of Cúchulainn, where we have, among others, the following *retoric*, in which Emer Cúchulainn's wife is represented coming to fetch him away from the fairy maiden Fand, whom Emer and the women of Ulster, with sharp knives in their hands, threatened in the following words, addressed to Lóig Cúchulainn's charioteer : *see* Windisch's *Irische Texte*, pp. 222, 223 :—

Fég a Lóig | dar theis oe | coisteacht frit | fílet mñā | cōri ciall | mathi ||
 cosecñāib | glasgēraib | ina n-des | lāmaib ||
 eo n-ōr | fria n-ucht | brumib | cruth cāin ||
 atchichi | ther amal | tecaít | lāith gaile | dar [a] cath | cairptin |
 gle ro | sōi | gnē || Emer in | gen For | gaill ||

Then Cúchulaind tells Fand not to fear, and adds that he will protect her against the young women in all Ulster :—

Nî tagar | a ar Cū | chulaind | ocus nî | contora | eter |
 tair¹ isin | creit cumach | ta || lasin sui | di n-grían | da ||
 form dreich | sea fod | ēin || ardothes | arcaind | sea² ||
 ar andrib | ilib in | daib || hî cethar | aird U | ad ||
 ar cía nos | baigea | ingen | Forcaill | a | hucht a co | malta
 in gnîm | co cumach | ta || bēs nî | lîm lama | thair ||

Cuchulaind next addresses Emer, his wife, and says that

¹ MS. *tairsiu*.

² MS. *ardothesarcaínbsea*.

he avoids her as a man would avoid an estranged friend,¹ that in fact he does not ward off the spear or knife wielded by her unsteady hand or her anger in any way, as what a woman could do would be of no avail against his might. These were "brave words" that gave Emer the chance of speaking to him direct, and winning him back, which she succeeded in doing promptly :—

Notsechnaim sea a ben amal | sechnas each [fer] a | charait |
 Niru bimsea do | gce crúaid | erithlámach |
 Nach do seian tim thanai | di nach | t ferg treith tim | airethe h |
 Ar is mór dolig mo | nert || do scor ó nirt | mnā ||

The story called Brieriu's Feast has a number of *retorics*, some of them somewhat longer than those which have been here cited, and many obscure in point of meaning or requiring important emendations in the text. I venture to cite the following as being fairly intelligible without many emendations : it represents Sencha calling the ladies of Ulster to order after Brieriu had kindled their jealousy of one another to a dangerous pitch. Sencha begins with a hexameter, followed by three pentameters : then comes another hexameter with two more pentameters and the first verse repeated as usual, as follows (Windisch, p. 267) :—

Cotob sechaim a | láichessa | ana | aurdairce² | Ulad
 anat for | m-briatra bāg i || na banai ter fergnū | si ||
 iccrudaib | comraic | thib || tria ūal le a | n-glond ||
 ar is | tria chin | m-ban || bit fernai | fer dloch | tai ||
 fir i | n-irgalaib | innad | mār gadgat | comhūd fer glummi ||
 ar is di | a m-brig aib || besaib | is bēs³ dō ib ||
 do furebat | nadice | at || insuidet | nadruir | get ||
 Cotob sechaim a | laicesa | ana | urdairei | Ulad.

¹ I supply *fer*, but another emendation is possible, such as to make *carait* 'friend' into *escarait* 'foe', which would give a somewhat different sense to the passage.

² The MS. has *āna aurdairce airegda Ulad*.

³ The MS. has *bēs*, not *is bēs*.

Emer, singing the praises of her husband as against his rivals for the champion's portion, Conall and Loegaire, has the latter part of her utterance arranged as a *retoric*, consisting of a hexameter at the beginning, and another at the end, with three pentameters between, as follows (Windisch, p. 268):—

Ni faighis | tar fer and | conmestar | a ñes | a ñs¹ a | anius. |
 a guth a | gæs a chen | ñl. || a anius | a urlab | ra. ||
 a ñg a | gal a gais | ced. || a bruth a | būaid būadir | se ||²
 a forain | a fōmsig | e. || a dōni | a tharpig | e ||
 a fian | chosnur co | cles nōnbair | fri Coin | culaind³ com | chosmail |

The accentuation *com|chósmail* is to be noticed, but it does not stand alone, as we have already had *du|tháinai*, *cath|cíirptiu* and *ciall|máthi*, to which plenty more could be added: compare also such personal names as *Noonan* from *Imhainén*, genitive of *Imhainu*. One of the differences between these Irish rhetorics and the compositions corresponding to them in Welsh is the comparatively frequent Irish use of the curtailed hexameter of five feet, but not fitting into the scheme of the elegiac pentameter; and another is the rarer use in Irish of the half-pentameter. We have, however, had it, and it occurs, for instance, in the following lines closing one of the *retorics* put into Emer's mouth, which ends as follows (Windisch, p. 264):—

At crothle | garmanlin | e⁴ || at būan | aind bodel | bæ ||
 is ir | rechtaib | bo ocus dam | ocus ech | settai mnā | Ulad ||
 uli co | nomthici | sea ||

They are *crotalia* fit for a flax weaver's beam (?), they are cow-shaped Buanams:
 An Ulster woman's treasures take the form of cows, oxen and horses—
 All of them until you come to me.

¹ MS. *a ñes ocus a ñs ocus a anius*.

² MS. *a buadirse*.

³ MS. *fo choinculaind*.

⁴ This is the reading of the Egerton MS.: the *Book of the Dun Cow*, 102^b, has *garmiline*. Is it vain to expect Irish archæology to

Here Emer seems to have been speaking of the higher civilization which she credited herself and her husband with having promoted in Ulster; for a few lines before she uses in the same sense words which resolve themselves likewise into a hexameter and a half-pentameter, referring probably to the *cumal* or female slave as a unit of value in ancient Erin, the *cumal* in fact at the time of her life when she was reckoned most profitable to her owner, as follows:—

Iss i richt | mnā siūil | sedda | Ulad | nli cor | rici ||
mo chēle | se Coineu | laind ||

Ulster men's treasures take the form of a woman brought to bed—
Until you come to him, my consort Cúchulainn.

Trusting that the foregoing suggestions suffice to show the applicability of the key of the Latin metres, roughly speaking, to the Irish *retories*, I may remark on the latter that, while they are not without alliteration, they are uncertain in the matter of rhyme, and sharply distinguished from the ordinary verses occurring in the same stories, verses characterized both by rhyme and alliteration. The latter kind was, perhaps, with the exception of the *deibhidhe*, of a native growth which held its own: the former was of a more recent introduction, and in the long run it came to nothing. In Wales, on the contrary, it luxuriated into our system of *mesurau caethion* or trammelled metres, and this would seem to have taken place to such an extent that our oldest Welsh manuscripts have preserved for us nothing in the *mesurau rhydlion* or free metres. Verse of the latter kind appears comparatively late in Welsh literature, but it can hardly be imagined

throw some light on these cow-shaped Buannans? See Cormac's *Glossary*, s.v., *Ána* and *Buannan*, also Brynmor-Jones and Rhys's *Welsh People*, pp. 42, 55.

that it came into existence late: the explanation probably is that it was banished to a position of obscurity to make room for the other, which succeeded in arrogating to itself the privileges and dignity of literature. This would, perhaps imply, that for a time there was a struggle between a Latin school and a native school, and we have possibly faint echoes of some such a struggle in some of the bitter allusions made by the old bards to a class of minstrels whom they accused of singing *cam vardoni* 'false poetry or incorrect verse'. See for instance the first poem of the *Book of Taliessin* (Skene, ii, 108, 304), a manuscript notorious for interlarding the Welsh language with Latin words and phrases; see also the poem entitled *Bustl y Beird* "Gall to the Bards", which together with others printed in the *Myvyrian*, i, 19-28, is commonly ascribed to Taliessin, and incorporated in the late story called "Hanes Taliessin", published in Lady Charlotte Guest's *Mabinogion*, iij, 330-49, 365-83. There we have what purports to be an account of the discomfiture of Heinin at the head of Maelgwn's bards by the boy-bard Taliessin. Those acquainted with recent Welsh literature are familiar with the feud between the partisans of the trammelled metres and those of the free metres: perhaps we may regard it as in a sense a revival of a far earlier quarrel.

Unlike the Irish *retoric*, the Welsh englyn, which may, roughly speaking, be set over against it, seldom occurs in our old stories: I can only recall a few occasions in point. One of them has already been mentioned, namely, where Gwydion sang three englyns to Llew Llawgyffes: see p. 137. A little earlier in the same Mabinogi, p. 67, one meets with another englyn which differs from those put into Gwydion's mouth, in having only three lines, and resembles them in giving those lines seven syllables each, neither

more nor less. It runs as follows, without one strong dactyl:

Tri méib giluáethóy énnóir.	(7)	False Gilvaethwy's three sons are these,
tri chen ryssédat kýwir.	(7)	Three honourable men in the fray,
bléidón. hý dón. hýchdón hír.	(7)	Bleiddwn, Hlyddwn, Hychdwn the Tall.

Another englyn occurs in the *Mabinogi of Branwen* (*Mab.*, p. 38), where Brân is described as about to be entertained, together with his host, in a vast and strong house in Ireland. Before that takes place his half-brother Evnissien walks in, and notices a bracket on either side of each of the hundred pillars of the building, and on each bracket a leather bag. He approached one of them and asked an Irishman what was in the bag, when he received the answer "Meal, my friend". He feels about until he finds a man's head in the bag: he squeezes it till his fingers penetrate the skull into the man's brain. In the other cases he asks the same question, obtains the same answer, and proceeds in the same deadly earnest until he has disposed of all the inmates of the bags except one: here he receives the same answer "Meal, my friend", but on feeling this, he found that it was a somewhat different kind of meal, for the man in this last bag was helmeted, being, as it would seem, the captain and leader of the others. When Evnissien had quietly done with him, he sang an englyn to the following effect¹:—

¹ The MS. has the plurals *keineit kynningeit disgynneit*, but the story as it stands requires the singular. If one retain the plural one has to suppose the two hundred to have had two officers in command of them, and not one. The englyn ends with *kytwyr cat baraôt*, which I have shortened to *kytwyr baraôt*: compare *ketwyr uodaôc* in the *Red Book*, Skene, ij. 282. If *cat* is left standing the englyn will rank with those discussed at p. 123. It is not absolutely necessary to read 'n y for *yn y* or *amryôlaôt* for the *amryô vlaôt* of the MS., but the first line as it stands is rather stiff.

- Yssit 'n y | bóly hómn | amryvlaét | (8) There is in this bag another
meal :
- kéimat kyn | níryat dis | kýnyat || (8) A friend and helper alight-
ing,
- yn trín rac | kýtwyr bá | raét¹ (7) In fight his ready comrades
leading.

The next instance to be mentioned occurs in the Story of Kulhwch and Olwen (*Mab.*, p. 133) and is there ascribed to Arthur, who is represented singing it to Cai on the occasion of his bringing home the beard of a certain Dillus whom he had entrapped on Plynlimmon. Cai is said to have been so grievously offended by Arthur's fun that he never more took any part in his wars however hard pressed he might be. The englyn runs thus :—

- Kynllý | van a | óruc kéi. | (7) A dog-leash was made by Cai
o náryf | díllus uab | Éurei. || (7) Of Dillus' beard, son of Efrai :
- Pei íách dy | ánghen uy | dei. || (7) Well were he, thy death would
he be.

In all four cases the englyns happen to have the hexameter bisected: *see* pages 107, 108. They seem to belong to an early version of the stories where we find them.

When the Celts took Latin metres as their models the quantitative element in Roman versification began to evaporate in their hands, and the result looks so much the less artistic; but sooner or later the Celts introduced an art of their own, an elaborate system of rhyme and alliteration constituting what is in Welsh called *cynghanedd* or consonance. Thus the Latin frame, which has chiefly occupied us in these pages, was provided with new bonds of union, new museles and sinews so to say, to knit the bones together. How early this took place it would be hard to

¹ Here the rhyming of the first line with the third reminds one of the Llanerfyl stone, with *Rostíce* rhyming with *pace*, supposing the latter word had been written in full as the author had doubtless intended when he began: *see* p. 91 above.

specify; but it cannot be an accident that the Llech Idris inscription shews what appears to have been intended as rhyme final and internal, as was pointed out at p. 120. This would seem to take us back to the sixth century, but repeated opportunities have offered themselves for pointing out that the metres had taken definite forms before they were subjected to strict rules as to rhyme and assonance, which have accordingly been here but sparingly discussed. This is all the less to be regretted as the Irish portion of the question has been treated in the *Grammatica Celtica*, and the Welsh one by the skilful hand of Professor J. Morris Jones in Meyer and Stern's *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie*, iv, 106-142, in so far at any rate as concerns Welsh accentuation, rhyme and alliteration, or all that constitutes what Welshmen understand by the harmony to which allusion has just been made.¹ It is right to direct attention to another part of the enquiry on which, however, it is not here proposed to enter, and that is the steps by which the feet of the old Welsh metres led up to the rules observed in the construction of sixteenth century verse, the rules in fact which are still in force in our poetry: that remains a field for further scrutiny. But it has been shewn here and there in these pages how in the various metres in question the counting of syllables has taken the place of the scanning by feet or bars consisting of a fluctuating number of syllables. In other words, as regards the older poetry, the lesson to be remembered is, that it is mostly to be studied in feet or bars rather than in syllables.

¹ For suggestions from the point of view of the comparative and historical study of metric see Loth's "Vers à rime interne", an article published in the *Revue Celtique*, xx, 62-8, and representing details discussed in the second volume of that Celtic scholar's *Métrique galloise*.

xii. ELEGIAIC FEATURES TRANSMITTED.

Lastly, whatever the channel was through which the literary Celts of this country derived their knowledge of Latin versification, and however unlike their models their own imitations may have been, it does not appear that they worked in a wholly mechanical way. At any rate it is very remarkable that one finds the englyn throughout bearing the stamp and impress of the elegiac couplet; and more especially is this palpable still in the pentameter part of it. I open a student's handbook to Latin verse and I read as follows, for instance, concerning the elegiac couplet:—"The metre itself was an offshoot of the heroic metre, framed (*a*) to avoid the monotony and the fluent roll of the Hexameter, and developed so as (*b*) to afford facilities for expressing the antitheses and emphatic repetitions of amatory and epigrammatic poems, for which heroics were less suited."¹ A little later in the same school book I read as follows:—"The Pentameter, as the base of the couplet, must be weighty: verbs will often have to be introduced, so as to make a complete clause; and the end of it must not be a weak word." All this and a good deal more might be cited as applying with striking precision to the two half-pentameters closing the principal kind of englyn in modern Welsh poetry. Every Welsh bard of the present day knows full well that the success of an englyn depends on what antithesis, pithiness or wit he can contrive to pack into those two brief lines. This applied also within the narrower limit of the old three-lined englyn with only a single half-pentameter. As an illustration may be cited a passage in the *Black Book* dialogue forming poem xxxiiij, where Gwyn ab Nûd, after mentioning

¹ This is quoted from Nixon and Smith's *Parallel Verse Extracts* (London, Macmillan, 1893), pp. lxvii, lxix.

various memorable battles in which he had been present, sums it all up in the following pair of englyns (Evans, 49^b) :

Mi awum lle llas milvir pridein.	I have been where fell Prydain's warriors
or duyrein ir goglet.	From the orient to the north :
Mi. wi. wiw. vintev. ym bet. ¹	I am here, they in the grave.
Mi awum lle llas milguir bridein	I have been where fell Prydain's warriors,
or duyrein ir dehev.	From the orient to the south :
Mi. wi. wiv. vintev yn aghev. ¹	I am here, they in death.

We have already found that the scribe of the *Black Book* knew next to nothing about the metres of the poetry he copied ; and these two englyns further shew how slovenly he was in the matter of orthography—sometimes he transcribed his originals into his own spelling and sometimes he forgot to do so : thus we have here *milvir pridein* and *milguir bridein*. Now the points with which the two half-pentameters have been peppered are probably not quite accurately given ; but I can hardly suppose that he inserted them spontaneously : it is far more likely that he had most of them before him in a manuscript written by somebody who was fully alive to the staccato nature of the pentameter and its notation. Indeed so staccato is the last part of some of our englyns, that it is not always easy to give a faithful representation of the accent in writing. This may be said also, perhaps, of an Irish line like one of those just cited :—

Glê ro | sôî | gnê || Emer in | gen For | gaill ||

Clear the change of countenance
in Emer, Forgall's daughter.

It is almost needless to quote illustrations from Latin itself, but take for instance the well-known contrast struck by Claudian between the man who stays at home at the

¹ The MS. has “y. bet” and “y aghev”.

centre of things in the Roman capital, and his neighbour who travels abroad :—

Plús hábet | híc ví|tæ || plús hábet | ílle ví|æ ||

The one more life hath seen, the other more milestones.

The jostling of stress syllables tends to impede the movement, but the verse has the charm of playful antithesis, not to mention the sense of musical time which it may have awakened in an educated Roman, a quality replaced in Welsh by the *cynghaned* or the chime of similar syllables, which differs wholly from the loose English idea of alliteration.

To take a modern instance or two, let me call attention to Ieuan Brydyt Hir's lines on seeing the ruins of Ifor Hael's court, especially the two following half-pentameters : see Silvan Evans's edition of his works (Carnarvon, 1876), p. 51 :—

Drain ac ysgall mall a'i medd,	Thorns and evil thistles thrive,
Mieri, lle bu mawredd.	Brambles, where majesty reigned.

Another of these englyns touches on the poet Ab Gwilym's grief at the death of his friend, the royal owner of that court, and points a melancholy contrast thus :—

Y llwybran gynt lle bu'r gân	Pathis once dear to song
Yw lleoedd y ddylluan.	Now of the hooting owl the haunt.

Or take the following closing couplet of an englyn to a kiss, sung by one who only died a few years ago :—

Y nwyd enyn, nod annereh,	Thrill-giving note of greeting,
Cais y mab, ac eisiau merch.	Sought by him, wanted by her.

But to render such lines into English with any degree of

¹ See Eifionydd's collection, p. 151. This englyn is somewhat marred among other things by the author's having treated the grammarians' spelling of the conjunction as the real word, which has for centuries been *ag*, not *ac*, as a bard who had enjoyed leisure to study Medieval Welsh poetry would have doubtless known.

success requires a lighter, cunninger touch than mine, and as for the Prydyd Hir, for example, he has left an English version of his above-mentioned englyns on record to shew how unsuccessful he could be as his own translator. The Welsh are often challenged to render their poetry into English, and one would rejoice to see it done, but let us be interpreted by men who will not let the aroma of the original evaporate in the process.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 7. *Allt Kynetha*. For this name see the Survey of the Lordship of Kidwelly, made in 1609, and quoted by Mr. Edward Owen in the fifth volume of the Minutes of Evidence taken by the Royal Commission on Land in Wales and Monmouthshire (1895), pp. 647, 648, 650. It was "a mountayne called *Althkanatha* lying within the parishe of Kydwelly", and "one crosse att a place called *Althkanatha*" served to mark the boundary of the borough of Kidwelly. Previously (at p. 644) Mr. Owen had mentioned a resident of one of the estates belonging to the Monastery of Talley, in 1463, as bearing the name *Kenetha ap John*.

P. 12. For *ét* in the scanning read *et*.

P. 14. For *filius* in the scanning read *fil̃us*, and so on p. 21.

P. 19. With the remarks on *Ercilinci* should be read the footnote to p. 86.

P. 30. In the scanning read | prop'rávit |; and in the last paragraph modify the guess as to date expressed, by a reference to the date of the Grutne Cross at p. 65.

P. 34. For Pau | lini | in the scanning read Pau | l̃ini |.

P. 37. For | m̃ilier re | read | m̃il̃ier re |.

P. 41. For | cive(s) read | c̃ive(s).

P. 45. For | Idnerth | read | Ídnerth |.

P. 59. For Dobunnos and Enabarr read Dobunn and Enabarr, or else Dobunnos and Enabarros.

P. 64. Another meaning given to *aches* by the Welsh poets was that of water, tide or sea. This reminds me of a sentence quoted by Professor Kuno Meyer from the *Book of Leinster*, fo. 186^a, to the effect that the Irish poets "thought that the place where poetry (*éiesi*) was revealed always was upon the brink of water": see Meyer and Strachan's *Ériu* (Dublin, 1904), p. 185. Had Burns no similar folklore in his mind when he wrote to his Ochiltree friend?—

"The Muse, nae poet ever fand her,
Till by himsel' he learn'd to wander,
Adown some trotting burn's meander."

To the reference, on the same page, to Zimmer's remarks on the prefixes *ad* and *ate*, add one to a somewhat different view suggested by Strachan in *Ériu*, p. 173.

P. 66. Talorj in the scanning has not been accented, as I am

uncertain where the stress should fall: most likely it should be Tálorj.

P. 73. Not to depart from the analogy of our other inscriptions, one had better treat *emereto* not as dative, but as standing for a nominative, namely, *emeretos*. Then construe provisionally thus, "The monument of Vitalianus: he was *emeritus*". To the footnote add a reference to the third edition of *Celtic Britain*, p. 256, where the distribution of Ogmie inscriptions in South Wales is summarized: and note more especially the group identified with Brecknock, that is, in part with the ancient realm of Brycheu; for he is said to have been a descendant of Vortigern: see "The Life of St. Nennoc", in the *Acta Sanctorum*, June, vol. i, pp. 408, 409.

P. 76. Both lines of the Whithorn inscription should have been accented or else neither: see p. 78.

P. 86. For *iacit* read *iacit*.

P. 88. Line 9, for *finish*- read *finishing*.

P. 93. For TVWVLO read TVMVLO: the *unv* for a ligature.

P. 97. Compare a Tullylease cross which is given in Miss Stokes's *Christian Inscriptions*, ii, 54, plate 30, as reading: *Xps: Quicumque hunc titulum legerit orat pro Berechtaire*. This is supposed to date from the ninth century: ours is cruder work, but the similarity is striking.

P. 102. Manitius, in his *Analekten zur Geschichte des Horaz im Mittelalter* (Gottingen 1893), has a chapter headed *Horaz in Deutschland saec. ix und x*, at the end of which he mentions various quotations from Horace dating from that period, and among them he refers, p. 33, to two from Ode iv, 7, and he adds that most of the quotations in point are to be found in the Paris *Florilegia* and in Vincent of Beauvais's collection: but the Celts of this country must have been acquainted with the Ode centuries earlier.

P. 114. In the footnote the word *paladr* has, owing to an oversight in re-arranging some of the pages, been used before its definition is given; for the latter see p. 139.

P. 120. Insert in the gap the heading: PENTAMETER ENGLYNS AND OTHER VARIANTS.

P. 124. The sentence ending in the middle of line 20 is too strong: it should read "with a scansion which could hardly be expected in the earlier portion of an englyn".

P. 132. As regards the phonetics of englyn 47, the more probable explanation is that the *ld* of *Eidal diessic* were pronounced *llt* or *lld*, for we do not distinguish between *llt* and *lld* any more than we do

between *st* and *sd*, or *cht* and *chd*, the dental not being perceptibly voiced in such a combination.

P. 147. In the scanning, for *dúy* read *dúy*.

P. 149. The Irish couplet was cited for its assonances, and I forgot to call attention to the ingenious combining in it of assonance and alliteration: *l-echt, f-echt f-ir*. This has been fixed in Welsh as what is called *cynganedd sain* or 'sonant consonance', of which Robert Davies gives as an instance, *loc. cit.*, p. 146,

Gofal yn lle cynnal can
"Worry instead of cherishing song."

And we have had an early instance in the case of the Grave Englyn No. 25, which begins thus (p. 110):—

Bet Alun Dywed, yn y drewed drav.

It is treated commonly as distinct from the *cynganedd lusg* or 'trailing consonance'.

P. 155. The verses of three dactyls connected with those forming group 2 under the heading "Curtailed Hexameters" on pp. 70-74, should be added to the traces mentioned on pp. 124, 125, of scansion according to the reckoning in classical Latin. We should have an instance, on p. 41, in the line—

Cánti|óri | hic iác|it, &c.

But I am now disposed to think that for Celtic purposes such a scanning cannot stand: an alternative has in this instance been suggested. A similar case would seem at first sight to occur on p. 23, in the scansion—

Gúrugin | filju | Cúgríd | Cíni, &c.

It is not certain, however, that the vocable forming the third foot was not here accented *Cúgríd*, but even if it was *Cupríd*, as I am disposed to think, the accentual stress on that name would, according to Celtic rule, be less forcible than the stress on the defining word *Cíni*. In other terms the accentuation would approach that of a single word, *Cupríd-cíni*, with a tendency to a secondary accent on *cu*, which would go to neutralize the stress on *príd*.

P. 176. As regards an educated Roman's sense of metrical quantity I have here and in sundry other places taken for granted, as I knew no better, that the Celts were unable to appreciate the quantitative element in classical Latin verse. It would probably be more correct to say that the Romans had lost the sense for that quantity before the Celts had a chance of learning from them. Quantitative rhythm was not indigenous to Latin, but introduced from Greek: see p. viij above. The fact, however, that for a while it conquered Latin prosody is evi-

dence that the pronunciation of Latin at the time of that conquest formed an environment not altogether uncongenial to it: at any rate that must have been so with Latin as pronounced by educated people in the capital. But in the course of time the language so changed that an educated Roman's pronunciation of it ceased to be a direct help to him to compose verse in the classical metres of Virgil and Horace. When he did it, and did it successfully, it was a feat of antiquarian knowledge and skill acquired by closely studying how those and other poets of the classical period had sung. This subject has been discussed with acumen and sound sense by Mr. Charlton M. Lewis in his thesis on *The Foreign Sources of Modern English Versification* (Berlin, 1898).¹

In the course of it the author shows by a reference (*loc. cit.*, pp. 7, 23) to a treatise on music, by St. Augustine (A.D. 395-430), that as early as the beginning of the fifth century "the difference between long and short syllables was no more practical to the average Roman than it is now to the average Englishman". Going back, however, to a time about the middle of the third century, he comes to a Christian poet named Commodianus,² who appears to have belonged to a transition period. He wrote with due regard to such distinctions of quantity as were made by Latin pronunciation in his time. Among other things "the quantity of accented syllables seems to have been appreciated by the unaided ear": so for Commodianus "the central point of interest and attention in his rhythm was the thesis of the metrical foot", and there he was careful to be correct, while the length of syllables in arsis was a matter of comparative indifference to him and doubtless to those for whom he considered he was singing (*loc. cit.*, pp. 18, 20, 22). One of the results of this system of prosody was that the sixth foot of Commodianus's hexameters is found to be correct from the classical point of view, and also the end of the first hemistich which always closed with a cæsura in the third foot. This left the scanning of the line at times doubtful (*loc. cit.*, p. 23), somewhat as in the case of some of our instances both in the inscriptions

¹ For calling my attention to Mr. Lewis's work I am indebted to the kindness of my friend, Professor W. P. Ker. I am sorry that I did not know of it sooner, but perhaps it is as well that I should have tried my task without any lead from a specialist. Not the least useful portion of Mr. Lewis's work is the Bibliography with which he has furnished his researches.

² His poems form Volume xv of a *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum*, published (ex recensione B. Dombart) by the Vienna Academy, under the title of *Commodiani Carmina* (Vienna, 1887).

and in the englyn. But one of the things of interest to the Welsh reader is that Commodianus took care that in the thesis of the fifth foot he used a syllable which bore the stress accent: that is to say, the accentual run of the two last feet was $\acute{z} - - | \acute{z} -$, as also in the majority of our instances. Take, for example, his *Carmen Apologeticum*, a poem of some 1060 lines, of which the first line runs thus:—

Quis poterit unum proprie Deum | nósse coel|órum | .

Or take at random other lines, such as 828 and 973:—

Qui Petrum et Paulum prius pun|íuit in | úrbe | .

Neque gens ulla quidem poterit re|sistere | cóntra | .

Commodianus, it will be seen, has in the fifth foot what I have ventured to call the strong dactyl, but in some of our Celtic instances one seems to recognise the weaker dactyl - $\acute{z} -$ with or without a deviation from the prevalent scanning of the sixth foot: see pp. 34, 35, 136, 137, 148. When or how this departure from the rule established by the majority of instances began, has been left an open question. Perhaps it may be reckoned as a sort of parallel to the inversion of the flat feet of the heptameter: the oldest instances we have of these last are—

filia | Pater|níni | , p. 91.

hómo | plánu | fúit | , p. 93,

which give us the accentual sequence $\acute{z} - | \acute{z} - | \acute{z} -$, whereas we have iambic movement in an englyn, for instance of Ab Gwilym's. See page 138 above:—

Am ér|yr bró|yr húd:

Or take Simwnt Vychan's instance on page 139, where the inversion is less complete:—

y dék|af o | ddŷn býw | .

Compare also the suggestion at p. 115, that the flat feet are sometimes found superseded by a regular dactylic cadence. Much may be learnt generally on this metrical change from what Lewis has to say of the inversion of the trochaics in the Ambrosian hymns of Adam of St. Victor, and on the similar treatment of iambic lines

INDEX TO PROPER NAMES IN THE ENGLYNS OF THE GRAVES.

The references are to the numbers of the Englyns as they stand in the BLACK BOOK OF CARMARTHEN. It is often difficult here to tell proper nouns from appellatives, so the more doubtful cases have been provided with a ? suggesting that query.

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